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NARRATIVE

OF A

VOYAGE TO BRÁSIL,

&c. &c.

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NARRATIVE

OF A

VOYAGE TO BRASIL;

TERMINATING IN THE

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL,

AND

THE IMPRISONMENT OF THE AUTHOR AND THE SHIP'S CREW, BY THE PORTUGUESE.

WITH

GENERAL SKETCHES OF THE COUNTRY, ITS NATURAL PRODUCTIONS, COLONIAL INHABITANTS, &c.

AND

A Description of the City and Provinces

OF

ST. SALVADORE AND PORTO SEGURO.

To which are added,

A Correct Table of the Latitude and Longitude of the Ports on the Coast of Brasil, Table of Exchange, &c.

BY

THOMAS LINDLEY.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1805.

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TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE

EARL OF MOIRA.

MY LORD,

I AM unable sufficiently to express my acknowledgment for the permission that has been granted me, to dedicate to your Lordship the following work; which I regret is not more complete, that it might be more worthy of your distinguished patronage.

The ready compliance which your Lordship was pleased to give to my request, as it can proceed from no personal motive, I must attribute solely to

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the promptitude you have always shown to facilitate whatever had an appearance of benefit or information to your country, whether in affairs of magnitude or objects of inferior importance.

The life which your Lordship has uniformly spent, in exertions for the public good, evinces this promptitude more forcibly than any words it is in my power to employ; and I may appeal, in confirmation of what I advance, to the situation in which your Lordship stands at this moment in Great Britain; where, during the heat of political contest, and its consequent changes, you enjoy the esteem of all parties, the confidence of the whole illustrious family on the throne, with the admiration and love of the nation in general.

As the veneration to which your

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Lordship's public services are entitled is great, so also is the homage due to your private virtues, among which I cannot avoid mentioning that benevolence, on every occasion so feelingly exerted and so liberally dispensed, which has ranked your Lordship among the great philanthropists of the age, in the same manner as your political character and conduct have placed you among its best patriots.

If goodness ever deserved the immediate favour of Providence, your Lordship may surely expect its constant protection, still further to serve your country by your talents, and bestow on the distressed part of your fellow-creatures the consolation of your bounty.

That the blessing of health, and the heartfelt satisfaction and refined felicity

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attendant on such laudable endeavours, may long be enjoyed by your Lordship, is the sincere wish of,

MY LORD,

YOUR LORDSHIP'S

VERY OBEDIENT

AND RESPECTFUL SERVANT,

T. LINDLEY.

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PREFACE.

IN all states whose wealth is immediately derived from mercantile sources, the greatest care should be taken to preserve their commerce from every species of depredation or violence that may be pointed against it, through the jealousy or envy of less successful trading nations. It was this motive that stimulated Great Britain to defend herself against several attacks made on her trade during the last century; the most daring of which must be in the recollection of every reader, that of the Spaniards in Nootka Sound; for which she eventually received the most ample satisfaction.

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A similar enmity to our commerce exists at this moment in the Portuguese Brasilian colonies, and has unfortunately been pointed with greater success; owing, probably, to the extremely unsettled state of the times, and the busy war in which we are engaged.

An immediate instance of this, particularly affecting every British merchant, this volume will present to the public. There are instances of other vessels treated in a similar manner under various pretences, and a continuation of the same severity may be more or less expected by every English ship touching to refresh in Brasilian ports; and even our Indiamen will not be exempt from it: but by observing the rules and cautions conveyed in the following pages, and the case of the author, (which is *briefly* given in the Introduction, and more fully detailed in the Diary that follows,) all trouble on this head may be readily avoided.

To relieve the tedious personality of

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his work, the author has interspersed it with sketches of the country, its inhabitants, and manners; and has added a short description of two of its most valuable provinces, the immediate scene in which the transactions he has to recite took place.

Notwithstanding the many voyages and travels that have lately been published, and the addition science has received in geographical information, Brasil continues in a manner hidden, as to the world in general; all endeavours to gain information respecting it being industriously repressed by the Portuguese government, both in the colony itself and in Europe. For a century subsequent to its discovery, the Jesuit missionaries were indefatigable in their attempts to gain some knowledge of the interior of Brasil, its animal, vegetable, and mineral productions; and the discoveries they made being annually dispatched to the college of Jesuits in Bahia, were detailed and printed in the

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chronicles of the order, and were the groundwork of every publication respecting this part of South America that followed. These fathers had the most extensive communication, by means of the correspondence kept up by them in every part of South America, especially with their brethren in Peru and Paraguay; and, through the great body of information possessed in consequence by the different superiors, a most complete and scientific work would finally have been formed; but the project was nipped in the bud by the fatal jealousy of government, who, about the close of the seventeenth century, prohibited its continuance, and would allow no further publication to be made on the subject. Secret communications were however still remitted and recorded by the college; but they are probably lost to the world, as they lie buried indiscriminately amidst numberless other manuscripts, in a room adjoining the late monastery of the order, where they have continued for

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the last forty years wholly neglected, and are now rapidly decaying and mouldering to dust.

Thus forgotten, and apparently despised, one would suppose that access to them was no difficult task: but this is by no means the case; the approach of the curious even among themselves is impracticable, and the rigour of course is not less as to foreigners.

It is to be lamented, that during the time Holland was in possession of the most central, picturesque, and fruitful provinces of Brasil, which was a space of no less than thirty years, the Dutch never attempted to elucidate the history, or give information respecting the country: but the constant war in which they were engaged, either with the regular forces of the Portuguese or the colonists, gave them perhaps no leisure for the purpose; or, which is more probable, they had no opportunity of penetrating into the interior.

In the year 1730, Rocha Pitta, a most

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intelligent and well-informed Brasilian, member of the royal academy of history in Lisbon, &c. compiled a quarto history of Brasil, from the chronicles of the Jesuits and other authorities, and some valuable local knowledge of his own. This work is extremely copious in the details of its foundation as a colony, its successive governors, its churches, monasteries, and convents; but in its natural history, productions, commerce, and, in short, every point of useful information, is brief, cramped, and deficient; it is written also in the most bombast and enthusiastic style: yet the Portuguese government in a few years publicly prohibited its being read under the severest penalties, and it is now only to be met with (carefully secluded) in the cabinets of the curious.

Voltaire and the Abbé Raynal have also diffusedly written on Brasil; the former in many respects erroneously, while the political and arithmetical calculations of the latter are certainly un-

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founded, though detailed in the most specious and amusing manner.

As we are thus deficient in a history of this division of South America, how happy would the author of the present volume be, could he amply and fully supply what is wanting! but at present this is impossible, though he possesses extensive materials for the purpose. As it is, he hopes to diffuse some new lights respecting the country, and be the means of exciting an emulation in some more competent and scientific traveller (to whom he will cheerfully lend every assistance in his power) to complete the information which these pages will only superficially convey.

The author is fearful that the form in which his work will appear, that of a Journal, will not be deemed the most eligible: but it was necessary to preserve the connection and dates; and as it was originally written in this way, his ideas he thought would be conveyed clearer than by giving them a more

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methodical dress. He has also to apologise for numerous defects of style: but it will be remembered, perhaps, that it was written under every disadvantage of secrecy and concealment; and since his return to Britain, he has been engaged in mercantile avocations, that have not afforded the leisure he should otherwise have wished to bestow on the work. On its entire truth the reader may implicitly rely; and may be assured, that the author has never permitted himself to write through the false perspective which resentment might have inspired for the severe treatment he sustained.

In fine, he submits his work to the candour of the public; and, whatever its fate may be, consoles himself with the idea, that his sole motive in publishing is to assist British commerce, and humbly endeavour to add his trivial contribution to the stock of human knowledge.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE arrival of the news of peace at the Cape of Good Hope, in December, 1801, occasioned a considerable alarm to several British merchants of that place, from the immense stock of goods they had in store, the sale of which began instantly to stagnate through the Dutch refusing to purchase, under the idea of having them hereafter for a mere trifle, when the merchants might be obliged to dispose of them at the evacuation of the colony.

In consequence, other markets were selected, and vessels immediately forwarded to the Mauritius, river Plate, and various places in every direction.

Among the adventurers on this occasion, I entered into a speculation of a brig for Saint

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Helena and a market, and I personally undertook to conduct the voyage. We sailed from the Cape on the 25th of February, 1802, and arrived at St. Helena the beginning of March. Our stay there was about three weeks; and a few days after our departure, we encountered a severe squall of wind, which considerably damaging the brig, obliged us to bear away for the nearest port in Brasil, and we arrived at Bahia (or St. Salvadore) towards the middle of April.

In that city no foreign vessels are allowed to trade under any pretence whatever, or even to enter the port, unless in distress for repairs, water, or provisions. To prevent the possibility of trade, six custom-house officers board every vessel on her arrival, a guard-boat is moored at her stern, containing a lieutenant and soldiers; and she is visited besides by a minister of justice, a colonel, some officers of marine, and a carpenter; who examine her papers, the cause of her coming in (whether real or pretended), and take down in writing an account of the whole. This account is sub-

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mitted to the governor-general, by whom a time is then allowed for her continuance, which is generally from four to twenty days, according to the urgency of the occasion, and the nature of the report; and permission is given for those on board to go ashore, under the immediate inspection of the guard-boat.

Notwithstanding this apparent rigour, a considerable contraband trade used to be carried on, frequently by the very lieutenant and officers appointed to prevent it, or individuals with their connivance; but it is otherwise now: the laws, which heretofore existed only in form, have been thoroughly enforced; severe examples have been made of the officers, and new edicts been transmitted from Europe, prohibiting the sale of foreign goods in Bahia, even to pay port expences, and obliging them to be sent for disposal to Lisbon.

On the arrival of the brig, such were my prospects;—in want of repairs, and without means to effect payment of the same, or liquidate other expences I was likely to incur.

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After a month's stay, however, I obviated these difficulties, repaired the vessel, and sailed from the bay of All Saints about the middle of May, intending to steer my course for Rio Janeiro (where I expected a ready sale of my cargo to the Spaniards trading from the river Plate), and thence to return to the Cape of Good Hope. But I had hardly cleared the bay when the wind changing to the southward, I had to beat against it; and I continued doing so for six days, on a dangerous coast, till at last the gale veering to the eastward, blew directly on a lee-shore, from which we were not more than five miles distant. At this moment a fishing-launch passing, we found that we were directly off Porto Seguro; and the *mestre* offering to pilot us in, I judged it prudent to accept his offer, and wait more favourable weather.

As we entered, danger was yet lurking, for the brig struck on a ledge of rocks, which carried away her rudder.

The civil governor or judge of the province,

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and the *capitain mor* or military captain, received us with great apparent hospitality, giving me permission to trade, ordering a new rudder, and tendering every refreshment which the place afforded.

This judge, Sen^r. Joze Dantes Coelho, had been but a short time in the country, having arrived only two years before from Lisbon, with his family: one of his sons (Sen^r. Gaspar) transacted the immediate official business of his father; while another (Antonio) was deputed to Rio Grande, a district at the extremity of the Capitanea, to superintend the revenues derived from the wood cut near the river.

The day after my arrival, Sen^r. Gaspar, conversing with me, in presence of his father, respecting the different productions of the country, mentioned the immense quantity of Brasil-wood it contained, the high price which the article bore in Europe; and offered to barter a portion with me for goods, if it suited my views. The proposal appeared so advan-

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tageous, that I could have no hesitation, except from an uncertainty whether this wood was allowed to be exported; but as the offer came from the governor himself, I considered any prohibition that might exist as merely nominal; and every doubt being thus dispelled, I agreed to the exchange.

Accordingly a certain quantity of goods were the next day selected by Gaspar, equivalent to a cargo of wood for the brig, which was to be delivered at the river Grand when ready; and he rode for that place immediately, to give the necessary directions. In about a week, however, he returned, with the unpleasant intelligence that the business must be given up, from its being too generally known "that *they, the guardians of the trade, were going to engage in an illicit commerce.*"

Both the father and son seemed much hurt at the disappointment, which was mutual; but they consoled me with the idea, that I might be able to procure the wood I wanted by another channel, and that I should meet with

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no hinderance or opposition on their part. Encouraged by this, I had recourse to an offer which had been made me in the interim, and agreed for a small quantity on the spot, to be furnished in the course of ten days; but ere this period had elapsed, I was attacked by a severe fever, to which I had nearly fallen a victim. As I approached a state of convalescence, the person who had contracted with me for the wood, informed me that part of it was ready, and that as much as a large canoe could carry would be sent on board the following night. This intelligence I conveyed to Gaspar, who, changing his former opinion, requested me in the strongest terms not to receive it; adding, that he had secret reasons of the most forcible kind for his advice: in consequence, I declined the business altogether, and was no longer solicitous to obtain any wood, as I found by this that it was an article strictly contraband, and could not be obtained without danger.

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I now determined to continue my voyage, the rudder being finished, which had been delayed thus long from there being only one carpenter residing on the spot, and he an old man, and an indifferent workman. In hanging on the rudder, other defects were discovered in the brig's stern; but, anxious to get away, I had some lead nailed over the place that was injured, and proceeded to sea the 25th of June. The next day, though the weather was fine, we found we had been too sanguine in our opinion of the damage in the counter, for the vessel made so much water, and was so unfit for sea, that I was obliged to come to anchor in the river of Carevellos, which was near, to examine and repair completely her stern.

In this place we found good carpenters, who pronounced the whole counter to be rotten. After a few days, on the 2d of July, when the repairs were nearly finished, I was surprised by an officer and soldiers coming on

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board, with orders to take possession of the brig, to conduct her to Porto Seguro, and to send the crew by land to the same place.

Opposition was unavailing; the men were instantly put on shore; but, as an uncommon favour, I was permitted to continue in the brig with Mrs. Lindley.

The repairs were soon completed, and on the 13th of July I arrived a second time at Porto Seguro, where I found a commission deputed from the government of Bahia, for the purpose of my arrest, and of all the parties concerned with me.

From this period I kept a diary, which immediately follows, and to which I refer the reader for more ample particulars.

The arrest was owing to an information given by an inhabitant of Porto Seguro, who went to Bahia for the purpose, in revenge for the non-payment of a debt by the civil governor, whom he accused of trading with me for Brasil-wood; and he declared that the

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brig was laden with that article. He also charged the two sons of the governor, in conjunction with the *capitain mor*, with having made an expedition, accompanied by servants, Indians, and others, up the river Grand, to explore a diamond mine on its banks, and returned with a considerable quantity of precious stones: and lastly, he accused the governor of extortion, and of oppressing all classes of people immediately under him.

These charges occasioned a vessel to be dispatched with the commission I have mentioned; and on our arrival at Porto Seguro, myself, Mrs. Lindley, and crew, were thrown into prison; the two sons of the governor, the *capitain mor*, and a number of inferior agents, were also arrested.

My first examination took place in about fourteen days, when I denied the brig's ever having had Brasil-wood on board; though I was perfectly explicit respecting my intention to have purchased some, had I not discovered in time the strictness with which that article

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was prohibited. The crew, I afterwards found, fully confirmed what I had said.

The two sons of the governor, and the *capitain mor*, were likewise examined at different periods; but at the time I was entirely ignorant of what passed between them and the commission.

The commission continued three months at Porto Seguro, collecting evidence on the charges, and settling other affairs of the province. Towards the end of September we all arrived at Bahia, and were again confined in different fortresses; and early in the following month, I was confronted with Sen^{r}. Gaspar and Antonio, when, to my great astonishment, I found that they positively denied the whole transaction. This singular falsity respecting a circumstance so universally known and proved, even from their own papers, I considered as aggravating the affair, and eventually subjecting them to greater severity than they would otherwise have met with.

During this examination, and others, I re-

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peatedly enquired what it was that criminated *me?* or what I had done to desere such severity as had unnecessarily been exercised against me, a *helpless foreigner,* ignorant of their laws and regulations? If for attempting an illegal commerce, with whom had I negociated?—With the governor of the province, the immediate expounder and guardian of the law, who ought to have put me right, had the proposal even originated on my side; whereas, on the contrary, it had originated on his. But to these questions they deigned me no answer;—"*it was contrary to the practice of their courts.*"

In the beginning of December I procured the liberty for myself and Mrs. Lindley to pass to the city, on condition of returning to our fort every evening by six o'clock; and the governor's sons, and the *capitain mor,* had a similar permission about the same period.

The governor (Sen^{r}. Joze) remained unmolested till June, 1803, when a dispatch arrived from Lisbon for his arrest, which took

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place immediately, and he was conveyed to fort San Pedro, in Bahia, with orders of strict confinement. The partial liberty given to his sons and ourselves was however not withdrawn; no new enquiries were entered into as to any of the parties, and the whole affair continued to sleep as profoundly as it had done for the preceding eight months.

I yet bore some weeks longer this tedious suspence; when, learning from the best information that the business might yet remain undecided for a considerable period, no resource was left me but escaping from it: I made the attempt, and succeeded in breaking through the unjust confinement which I had but too long, and too patiently, endured.

After the usual voyage, I arrived at Oporto on the 2d of November, and found vessels from Bahia that had sailed subsequent to ours: in consequence, I expected that information had been received of our escape, and was apprehensive of some embarrassment; but my fears were groundless. I applied in-

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stantly to the acting consul, Mr. Warr, who pointed out the necessity of my proceeding immediately to Lisbon. In four days I reached that city, and waited on lord R. S. Fitzgerald, our residentiary minister, who received me with the most soothing and polite attention, and entered into the merits of the affair without losing a moment. Jointly with Mr. Gambier, the consul-general, his lordship had the goodness to assure me it should be forcibly represented to the Portuguese government, that a satisfactory recompence might be obtained for this unjust outrage on British subjects, and the sufferings that had been so wantonly inflicted on myself and wife.

His lordship honoured me with an introductory letter to lord Hawkesbury, which on my arrival in England I presented, and was referred to the secretary of state's office, where I attended at various times till the middle of June last, when I received the unpleasant intelligence (as well by advice from lord Robert Fitzgerald), that the Portuguese

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government had finally resolved, that no restitution or recompence whatever should be made in the affair; thus leaving me no further prospect or hope of redress, for the injuries I have in so many respects sustained—in my feelings, my health, my time, and my property!

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VOYAGE TO BRASIL.

DIARY

FROM JULY 13, 1802, TO AUGUST 1803.

ON the 13th July, the Brig Packet arrived at Porto Seguro, under detention, after a day's passage from Carevellos: at six in the evening passed the bar, but through ill pilotage ran aground, and it was near four in the morning of the 14th ere the vessel gained the place of anchorage.

JULY 14.—About ten in the morning the commission came on board, consisting of Sr. Claudio Jozé Perriera da Costa, minister of crimes; Sr. Bras Cardozo Barreto Pimentel, naval captain; two clerks of justice; and an

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English linguist, Rinaldo Joze de Arrayo. They demanded the vessel's papers, log-book, and journals, which were immediately delivered. After viewing the log-book with the minutest scrutiny, comparing it with the journal, asking questions on each particular, and otherwise interrogating me, till near three o'clock, they departed on board a sumack that brought them from Bahia. Returning in an hour, they surprised us with the sad doom of instant imprisonment, nor condescended to answer my repeated enquiries wherefore such a fate should be assigned us.

They ordered me to deliver my keys, and any private or other papers I might have, and informed me an attempt to conceal them would be punished with the utmost severity; at the same time a bed and a small trunk of clothes, which they permitted us to take, were searched with the most scrupulous exactness; our persons examined, and a pocket-book taken from me. In consequence, I was obliged to give up several valuable papers I particularly hoped to

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retain. This occupied us till near evening, when we were ordered into the boat, and conducted along the beach, and up the hill to the common prison. They shewed us to an upper room, in the floor of which a small trap door was opened, a ladder put down, and we were ordered to descend; we did to some depth *, and entered a dungeon, below the ground, from which arose a miserable stench. It was totally dark, and, O God! what were our feelings!

The prison keeper indulging us with a light, we saw our *dreadful situation:* in three corners were accumulated heaps of dirt, rubbish, orange peel, other vegetables, &c. &c. the whole in a state of putrid decay. The other corner was rendered horribly loathsome by the different miserable inhabitants whom this dungeon had enclosed; and the whole apparently never cleaned since its erection. Four of my sailors had been confined here for the preced-

* About forty feet.

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ing eight days, and were just removed to the next dungeon, for our admittance. A solitary bench of two planks formed the bed, and was the only furniture.

JULY 15.—This morning opened very melancholy: sleep had been a stranger to our eyes, the dungeon was miserably hot, and inhaling the unwholesome putrid air in so close a situation, made us quite ill; I was particularly so, having just recovered from a severe malign fever, and in an extremely weak state. Our mental accorded with our bodily feelings; the massy barred window, the immensity of cobwebs and large spiders on the roof and around the dismal black walls, the damp earth,—all conspired to fill us with the most gloomy apprehension.

A large jar of water was placed outside the window, through a vacancy of which we took it for use; our food is conveyed through the same hole, but the providing it is left to my own care and cost, having no allowance whatever.

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As a particular favour, they granted a fire on the ground, to fumigate the dungeon; which we kept constantly burning during the day (notwithstanding the heat), as the only means of amending the bad air, and enduring it at any rate.

July 16 to 23.—A positive order had been given that I should not be allowed a pen and ink; but I managed to elude this by secreting a pencil, and part of a quire of paper I contrived to purchase. The first use I put it to was, petitioning for a small medicine chest I had on board, which they had humanity sufficient to grant me; but even with its assistance I find myself extremely ill, growing daily weaker, and if I am not allowed the benefit of air and exercise, I fear, I tremble, the event will be, I must die in my prison! My wife is differently affected from me, complaining of violent pains and swellings in every part of her body.

Finding we were apparently forgot, and the suspence continuing miserable, I wrote to the minister Claudio on the 19th, for a hear-

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ing; to which I had an insulting answer returned, that when wanted he should send for me. On the three following days saw my crew pass the window for examination, which led me to hope mine was near. I was not wrong; for, on the

24th,—Had the satisfaction to see the ladder once again lowered; was summoned to the regions above, and conducted, under a guard, to the house of the commission. They interrogated me from three to eight o'clock, merely respecting the Brasil-wood transaction; when they informed me I should soon be called again, and I was retaken to my prison, where I found Mrs. Lindley severely alarmed by my long absence. I now felt hope once more relume my breast, and my frame was considerably invigorated by the fresh air, enabling me very patiently to bear the interval to the

27th;—When my examination was finished: after which I strongly represented our horrid situation, and got promise of removal from the dungeon. At four in the afternoon, we

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were conducted above to a small deal-partitioned apartment, with liberty of walking in a larger one adjoining: each has a window without bars, and free circulation of that invaluable blessing, fresh air. An armed sentinel is stationed over us.

JULY 28.—Slept very ill: being obliged to keep our door partly open for the soldier to have an eye on our window; which is accommodated with a shutter to keep out the night air, but has no other fastening than a button to it. We find the air as superfluous here, as it was deficient below; our apartment being simply a square plank-work, about eleven feet high, open to the roof, which is supported with massy beams: many of the tiles are wanting; and the chill wind, penetrating through, whistled over us very disagreeably. A number of bats, who find refuge in the building, also darted along, and completed the nocturnal *agrémens* of our new abode. Strict orders are given for me to converse with no one, to send no letters, nor receive any.

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JULY 29 to 31.—Still much disturbed in the nights with officers at play, change of sentinels, &c. &c.: in fact, the constant noise and confusion are shocking. Thank Heaven! I feel myself rapidly recovering: my spouse is not so fortunate.

AUGUST 1.—At the time of seisure, the commission found in my writing desk a paper containing a small quantity of grain gold intermixed with gold-coloured sand, which had been brought to me by an inhabitant of Porto Seguro as a sample. This strongly attracted their curiosity, and I was most closely questioned respecting it. I made no secret of whence I had obtained the article, but declared I was ignorant of the name or residence of the individual from whom I had it, although I believed him to belong to a distant settlement. The commission declared they were resolved to discover the man, and insisted on my taking a journey with them for that purpose. I made no objections (knowing these would be useless); but predetermined it should avail them

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nothing had we met the poor devil, which fortunately was not the case. This evening the linguist came to inform me I must accompany the minister, &c. in the morning, and be ready by five o'clock.

2d.—At six mounted our horses, altogether seven of us, and took the beach to the south. After an hour's ride, abruptly turned to the west into the country; and, ascending a steep height, soon arrived at the chapel of Nossa Senhora de Judea, on its summit. The prospect from hence is grand indeed, not only of the surrounding country, but commanding the adjacent ocean, upon which the white walls of the chapel form an excellent sea-mark; and its patroness, the Virgin, is particularly invoked by the neighbouring coasting vessels and fishing-smacks, in cases of distress or contrary winds: her fame even extends to curing several disorders, if called on with *proper faith.* The inside of the building is decorated with rude drawings of vessels in distress; and of sick chambers, having inscrip-

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tions under each, of the different cases which they are intended to commemorate.

After eating a biscuit and drinking some of the good vicar's *water*, we visited several plantations and *ingenios* in the neighbourhood, at one of which we procured an Indian guide. Taking the course of the river, we had a beautiful ride over a fine champaign country, wanting only cultivation to form the best of meadow land; the soil black mould, at times gravelly, clay patches, and sandy flats.

Leaving the open land, we entered the woods of ages through a narrow path, which admitted only one horseman abreast, and was impenetrably defended from the sun's rays by the overhanging branches, which sometimes were so low as to be very inconvenient. After two hours' smart ride, the country again opened; and we passed several plantations of sugar-cane, mandiock, &c. with pieces of ground partly cleared, and numberless other spots capable of being converted into fine

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land, either for pasture or tillage. The scene now changed to a range of low hills, lying east and west, in the direction of the river, to which the land gradually descended; but on the opposite bank it rose precipitately to a high cliff, covered with never-fading verdure. Riding parallel to these hills, about one o'clock arrived at the plantation and *ingenio* of Joao Furtado. Here we alighted, expecting better accommodation than we might meet with at the Villa Verde, a little further; which, being an extreme settlement, is inhabited only by the vicar (a missionary), three whites, and a few converted Indians.

Our host was an old bachelor of seventy, who resided with a maiden sister of nearly the same age. The old man told me he was born near the spot; that his life had been a series of industry; and the *ingenio*, building, furniture, &c. were almost entirely the work of his own hands. I found him very conversant in the natural history of the country around him, particularly in ornithology; and I was

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sorry our momentary stay enabled me not to obtain more information.

The word *ingenio* is the Portuguese distinction of those who have a sugar work:—here very simple, consisting of three rollers of ponderous wood, two feet in diameter and three in length, working horizontally in a frame: the upper part of the centre roller joins a square beam that ascends through the frame work, and to which are affixed cross pieces sufficiently low for the harness of two horses, that move the whole. The side rollers work by cogs from the centre one. Underneath this machine is a long trough, slanted, that receives the juice of the cane as pressed out by the rollers. The juice is thence conveyed to a shallow boiler of six feet diameter, and skimmed from all impurities; after cooling in another vessel, they add an alkali of wood ashes, suffer it to stand some days, pour off the pure liquor, convey it to the same boiler, and evaporate till the sugar is formed, the settlings, &c. being distilled to a powerful spirit. How

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widely different is this primitive sugar-making, from the immense works, machines, and engines, employed by our West-India planters!

I found the accommodation of the house far superior to what I had expected from the general poverty of Porto Seguro; and, in fact, the best I met with in this part of Brasil: our welcome was free, provision well cooked (for the country), and tolerably clean. We dined on the ground, mats being first laid, and a clean cloth spread over them. There were plenty of earthen ware (a rarity here), silver spoons, and knives and forks hafted with the same metal. At night, the bedding was decent and comfortable.

August 3.—I arose with the sun, and was charmed with the country surrounding the plantation. The house itself was encircled with bannanas, cotton shrubs, cocoas, and orange trees; diverging from them, inclosures of canes, mandiock, &c.: to the westward lay a large tract of herbage, reserved for grazing, irregularly fenced with native woods; on its

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descent to the river, the ground, unequal, formed some beautiful hollows, patched with groups of trees, which, with the stream itself, and cattle on its banks, pictured the most delightful scene.

As I skirted the woods, I saw birds of the most brilliant plumage, one nearly the size of a turkey. Of these the *moutou* was particularly rich, of a deep blue, nearly approaching black, with a head and eye strikingly beautiful: toucans were numerous, and many others elegant indeed. Marmozets, both of the grey and silver lion colour, were in every bush; but their piercing shriek is disagreeable, and, if near you, penetrates to the very brain. I fancied I heard the distant growl of ounces, which are numerous, and fatal in their ravages; forming, with snakes, the chief scourge of the planters.

After dinner, we began our return by the same route, passing several scattered plantations, situate near the river for the better transporting their products to Porto Seguro,

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&c. The whole land besides (extending both ways to the next sea-ports) is entirely neglected; although finely watered with small streams in every part, where the cane, cotton, and mandiock, would grow with scarcely any labour, as well as the immense variety of other tropical produce: in short, where nature spontaneously offers her gifts, and invites the hand of man. But this beautiful country, one of the finest in the world, is entirely lost through want of inhabitants, of cultivation, and of industry; mines of wealth being buried, far exceeding all their mineral or metallic ones.

Absorbed in these reflections, I rode along, our party returning very silent, probably chagrined at their want of success in discovering the *presumptuous vassal* who had dared to touch or think of so prohibited an article as gold; but though the bird was flown, his rich nest remained. They found out the stream on whose margin the gold had been discovered: guards were directly appointed over it, and all approach to its banks interdicted, in

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the dread name of her most Faithful Majesty; while a further sample was taken for accurate inspection and assay on the arrival of the commission at Bahia.

Late in the evening we arrived at Porto Seguro, and I was remanded to prison, completely exhausted.

August 4 to 11.—Two days after our tour, the minister Claudio, and clerks, took a second journey to Carevellos, on business of the province; leaving the commandant Bras Cardozo to transact in his absence, who seems a man of far more feeling than his colleague, by his paying attention to another complaint I was necessitated to make in favour of my crew, who have hitherto received a shamefully short allowance of provisions, by no means sufficient to support life. Yesterday they had presented them not more than four ounces of boiled tripe, hard as the hide of the beast it belonged to, and a small quantity of farinha*, to

* A sort of Cassada flour.

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support six people for the day. The commandant directly gave orders that the quantity of provision should be increased, and jerk beef or salt fish regularly distributed; but they are, generally, such a set of villains, that I am afraid they will easily contrive to elude or frustrate this salutary regulation.

When my brig arrived the first time at Porto Seguro, I was visited by nearly all the inhabitants, who, just like monkeys, were ignorantly peeping into every thing; and they no sooner observed my medicine chest, and had inquired its owner, than, right or wrong, I must be a doctor, and, being foreign, of course a famous one.

Before night, several canoes came alongside, with sick, lame, and blind; all distressed, and all poor (by their account); some begging *por amor de Deus*, others imploring me in the name of *nossa Senhora Maria:* and having once established a gratis system, they would never let me break through it, till, visiting a poor man in a malignant fever, I caught the disorder, fell sick, and happily lost all my patients.

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Now they are again as numerous as ever, notwithstanding my interdiction of speech; each sentinel is ailing, or brings a sick relative, friend, or neighbour, besides some who have obtained the commandant's permission: in short, they have multiplied so rapidly, and thinned the contents of my poor chest in such a degree, that Senhor Tomaz * (the appellation they give me) wishes he had never assumed the art of healing or, at least, had exercised i only in a more professional manner, and got well paid for his remedies.

August 13.—The commandant sent to request me to visit a sick man in the village below the town. I went, accompanied by a soldier; and the patient proved to be Sr. Rodriguez de Fonta, of whom I had some knowledge. He was yesterday seized with an apoplectic fit, and I found him now very ill; his respiration anhelose and difficult; his pulsation weak, tremulous, and ceasing at intervals: in short, from every symptom, his end seemed nearly

* The Portuguese use the christian name only, in address or familiar conversation.

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approaching; and the topical and internal medicines I ventured to apply, had not the smallest effect, nature having lost all power and stimulus. The poor man was in a close chamber, where no fresh air or light was admitted; for the latter, a candle was held over his head, as he lay without motion on one side of a large bedstead. The bedstead occupied a corner of the room, with its head and one side to the wall, between which and the sick man was some space, where his wife and another female were squatted, who stept over the body as occasion required. On the top part of the bedstead were placed several small images, a leg and foot, a small sword, with other relics, and a twisted wooden wreath was suspended constantly over him: the whole forming a most curious mixture of sickness, stupidity, and superstition. The chamber, crowded with relations, visitants, and servants, was immensely hot and close; and I was happy to get away, as, in the present state of the poor wretch, my continuance could be of no service.

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August 14.—Rodriguez died before midnight; and the bells this day have kept a constant noise, preparing for his interment. About eight it took place. The banner of the church, surmounted with a large silver cross, went first, followed by smaller silver crosses, and the principal inhabitants of the town (about a hundred and fifty), each carrying a wax light, with three priests, church choristers, music, &c. The body lay open in the coffin, with the face exposed; and dressed in the grey habit of a Franciscan, with his cord, &c. At intervals the procession stopped, and mementoes with full chorus were sung.

The stillness of the night; the solemn dirge, stealing on the ear, and responding from the vale and hanging hill of St. Francis; made the scene particularly interesting.

August 15.—Solicited permission to take the air with Mrs. Lindley. At four in the afternoon, the linguist came to accompany us, as a guard. We took a walk to the sweet valley, once of the Franciscans; which from every

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point of view is elegantly delightful. Returning by the sea cliff, we passed the town, and crossed to the hill which descends to the interior village; where we sat admiring the almost unbounded scenery of the distant country around, and the vale below. The departing sun's rays were reflected on the windings of the river; which was strongly contrasted with the dark impenetrable woods through which it rolled its course, losing itself in the west.

16th.—Our sentinels have been sometimes soldiers, and sometimes inhabitants, both regularly relieved. This day we had for guard an ancient of full ninety years, but whose faculties were the most vigorous and lively of any old man's I ever saw: his eyes retained all their fire, his step was tolerably strong, and his pulse full and regular (which is not always found even in the youth of this relaxing clime). He was very cheerful, and chatted with me, though forbid; repeating many anecdotes of the town and settlement in his younger days; and, like most old people, crying, how much superior they were to the present: though, in

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justice to the old man, I must declare his remark is not unfounded respecting Porto Seguro, there being evident marks of neglect and decay.

17th.—Information came from Tranquoso, of the Indians having yesterday been in the skirts of the woods near the village; and shot two Mulattoes: one, with an arrow, in the thigh; and another in the breast, who fell, and was instantly massacred. His companion was wounded in the arm and back, but escaped; though it was for the moment only, as he died the same day. Ten musquets, with powder and ball, were directly sent, for the inhabitants to defend themselves.

The bows of these Indians are similar to the English long bow; about six feet six inches in length, strong-made, of a ponderous wood, but particularly elastic, and strung with the dried sinew of an animal, or sometimes a prepared cotton cord. Their arrows are three and four feet in length, well feathered, and consist of one piece of light wood: the points of the larger sort are simply the arrow taper-

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ed, and afterwards notched for about eight inches, to prevent its easy extraction; the shorter have a broad scoop head, about four inches long, and one broad in the centre part of it, tapering each way to its point, and where it joins the stem; this head is concaved to a sharp edge, and is a fatal weapon. They harden both heads in the fire; and though the whole arrow feels very light, and appears insufficient to pierce at any distance, yet it kills at nearly as great a distance as an European musket.

August 18 to 24.—The commission, at seizure of the brig, were accompanied by a guard of about twenty soldiers; probably conceiving it a dangerous business, although our only arms were two rusty muskets. These soldiers have since been employed in guarding the prison; which has filled so rapidly, that a reinforcement was ordered, together with dried beef, and other provisions, the sudden influx of such a number of people having caused a temporary famine in the town.

On the 20th, a vessel arrived with forty

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soldiers, and supplies; and the second day after, the whole military marched to mass, preceded by a drum. Men, women, and children, flocked from all quarters, as these passed. Not even the finest procession could have attracted a greater number than this novelty; such a sight never being remembered in Porto Seguro by the oldest inhabitant.

The commandant, having violently sprained his thigh on horseback, sent for me; and I took the opportunity, while out, of endeavouring to convey a letter (which I found means to write) to my friends in Britain; but I am very doubtful of its ever arriving in safety.

25th.—During all the visits I paid this country, the ignorance of the inhabitants *in general* constantly appeared; but before my imprisonment they showed some reserve: now, however, their impudence is unbounded, even to insult; while I can only resent it by reproach or unavailing complaint. The captain, Mor, who has superior apartments in the prison, takes the liberty of running into mine, without excuse; not considering the situation

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of Mrs. Lindley and myself, confined to a small room, and who do not at all hours chuse such visitors: besides constantly using my liquor for himself and friends, notwithstanding he knows I purchase it on the spot, and have no support allowed me. The judge ordinary, or magistrate of the town, daily visits the prison, and uses the same freedom: this morning he *presented* us with a basket of eggs, begged a silk handkerchief in return, and, whilst talking on the subject, reached a clothes-brush from the wall, and, *sans céremonie*, brushed his hat in our faces. Each poor meal we make, we are necessitated in the first instance to secure our door from intrusion: and a thousand other meannesses we daily endure.

The very dress of the men (particularly in the morning) is shocking to a person of the commonest delicacy. They promenade the prison in a thin pair of callico drawers that scarce reach the knee, with the shirt loose over them, and no stockings or hat: if cool or rainy weather, they sometimes have the addition of a

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cloak or bed-gown loosely wrapt round them. In short, maugre every exertion of patience, our situation is miserable; and most gladly shall I hail the happy day of our arrival in a land of decency.

August 26 to 29.—The minister Claudio arrived with six prisoners from Carevellos, the chief inhabitants; consisting of the judge ordinary, treasurer, and members of senate: dragged from their homes for disobeying the *military* orders of a lieutenant, sent, by the governor of Bahia, for the better regulating the export of farinha. A general removal took place in the prison, for the accommodation of these new-comers, who are allowed to receive visitors and friends. Thank Heaven! I keep my poor apartment still, without any alteration; having, however, my fears of another visit to the dungeon.

30th.—The Carevellos gentlemen have so general an acquaintance, that their extensive room (the largest in the prison) is crowded the whole day, and sometimes nearly all night. The

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only table is eternally surrounded with card parties; another group conversing or disputing; some eating on a chest, and their slaves huddled in a corner. All this creates such a miserable confusion, and perpetual buzzing, that it gives us a constant head-ach. The life of these men is a specimen of the coast in general. In their eating, abstinent to extreme; yet not actuated thereto by appetite or temperance, but sheer avarice; as no people fare heartier, or drink more, when partaking of a plentiful table, and not at their own expence. Here they eat scarcely any regular meals, but severally help themselves as their stomach of caprice dictates; the food being chiefly farinha; a little soup, or fish liquor, to moisten it; with a morsel of meat, or salt or fresh fish, when to be procured cheap. In their sleeping, they observe the same irregularity; some of them being on their truckle bedsteads and mats the whole day; while others are up all night at their only employment, cards.

Sept. 1.—The window of my small apartment opens into a narrow passage, formed by

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the back of the prison and an adjoining house, which is selected as a place of convenient retirement for the Carevellos prisoners; so that I shall be obliged to keep my window close shut, and endure a dark room in future. When will the hour of deliverance arrive!

2d.—The minister Claudio taking examinations in the prison. It is astonishing to see the fearful awe this man inspires; all confusion ceases at his entrance, and the prison is completely hushed till his departure. He has been a second Jeffreys here, persecuting the whole country on one pretext or other.

3d.—Very poorly; partly through a heavy train of thought, which at times overpowers me, and I find it impossible to avoid. If alone, I might probably stifle my sensations; but to see the delicacy and feelings of my wife constantly hurt, is too severe. Her society at this moment of trouble is invaluable; yet I still lament the affection that prompted her accompanying me in the voyage, and has thus introduced her to a land of misery.

Sept. 4.—A serjeant brought a request from

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the commandant, that I would endeavour the recovery of a servant belonging to his suite; who directly after was brought into the room adjoining my apartment, and thrown into a corner like a heap of dirt. I found him in a high fever, apparently near his last gasp: and on inquiry, was informed that he had been ill twenty-seven days, lying about the guard-house, gradually getting worse, and totally neglected till this moment. I accommodated the poor wretch with a mat, &c. and, after giving a restorative, left him to its effect: but he had scarce lain ten minutes, when a priest came to confess him; and, clearing the room, sat down by his penitent. Not content with this exertion, he declared the indispensable necessity of the sacrament, which was administered with all its forms; and, as if determined to give exhausted nature no respite, proceeded with extreme unction, taking from his pocket a small silver box, containing a green ointment (previously blessed), and with a spatula extracted a small quantity, drawing it over the eye-brows, lips,

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nostrils, ears, fore-head, soles of the feet, palms of the hands, and back, of the sick, repeating a short prayer over each, and finishing the whole with others. On my remonstrating with the ghostly father about being so tedious at such a moment, he declared that, having secured the sinner from all demoniacal influence over his corporeal functions, &c. he could leave him to the effects of his constitution; as *now*, whether he died or recovered, was perfectly immaterial.

5th to 11th.—The commission have certainly behaved to us very harshly in every instance; and exerted their authority to the utmost, to distress both our persons and feelings. On our imprisonment, they permitted us to take a small travelling trunk, which, unfortunately, contained *my* linen only; and the several petitions I have since made for the trunk containing my wife's clothes, have been entirely unattended to, or eluded. On the 7th, I repeated my application, but have had no answer whatever. The same day, I was requested out to visit a sick person; and,

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returning, passed the dungeon where my unfortunate sailors are confined: I went to speak, and console with them; when the soldier who stands on guard over their grate rudely denied me, and declared he had an express order for that purpose. At a distance I saw the linguist, and went to explain on the matter; but the sentinel who attended me, said, that all future intercourse with him also was prohibited, except in presence of the commissioners. My crew have had their bitter portion of severity. I have already noticed the scarcity they at first experienced, which has been remedied only *in promises;* and had I not hitherto secretly contrived (at some risk) to convey them a little assistance in provisions and liquor, they never could have endured their horrid situation. Not content with half starving, one of them was cruelly beat for remonstrating on the subject; and two days ago, through some trifling dispute, their knives and razors were taken from them, a poor devil put into the stocks belonging to the dungeon,

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and a musket pointed down their trap-door while this was transacting.

The weather has been lately tempestuous to extreme, and a vessel entered in consequence for shelter; the owner of which passed my prison window, and I recognised him for a Portuguese whom I had known before on the coast. I instantly resolved on writing a packet for Europe, and sending it by this stranger in preference to those around me. I have completed my design with some difficulty, and most earnestly hope the letters will reach their destination.

12th.—The happy tidings have this day been announced, that our departure will take place at an early period; merely waiting for some trifling preparations, and a fair wind. This has at once made all bustle and stir: and several sailors were brought into prison, to remain till sailing; which is their only mode of manning vessels on king's duty.

13th.—I was called this morning to visit a sick planter, who chiefly cultivates mandiock,

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that invaluable root which forms the farinha, or bread of South America, and I had an opportunity of minutely viewing the whole process of preparation. Mandiock is a knotted shrub that runs to the height of six feet and upwards, but without branches; the root, which is the only useful part, somewhat resembles a parsnip, but is much larger. It is planted by cutting the body of the shrub into short lengths, and sticking them into the earth, when they immediately reshoot, and, after growing for about twelve months, the root is perfectly formed, but varies in size according to the fertility of the ground, from one to twenty inches in diameter, and from six inches to two feet in length. The roots being pulled up, and the exterior bark cut off, a farinaceous substance remains, milky and glutinous; this is rubbed to small pieces against a rasping wheel covered with perforated copper, and received into a trough below; it is then dried in shallow pans over a slow fire, till all moisture is evaporated, when it appears a dry granu-

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lated substance, and is ready for use. Tapioca is the juice of the root drained from the raspings, and granulated in like manner over a slow fire.

Farinha was in use among the Indians of South America at the time of its discovery, and imperceptibly adopted by its conquerors, wheat not agreeing with the soil, and mandiock being cultivated at an hundredth part of the labour and expence.

Sept. 14.—I am ashamed of recording an instance of the filth and indelicacy of the wretches around us, which would scarcely be credited, could I not refer the incredulous to those who have visited Spain, Portugal, or the southern continent: noticed there among the vulgar, it is here seen among all ranks: I mean the shocking custom of searching each other's heads for vermin. Both sexes do it indiscriminately, particularly the females, who fill up their vacant hours with this elegant amusement; nor, except at the time of meals and sesta, can you scarcely visit a house, in which

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some of its inhabitants are not thus occupied. I mention this to-day, as, on entering the apartments of a neighbouring prisoner (late a respectable man in the province), I observed him, whilst conversing, deliberately recline his head on the knee of his wife, thinking the presence of a stranger no hindrance to the operation I have mentioned, which he seemed to consider as a sort of enjoyment, for he continued his discourse very coolly at the same time.

With us, a certain cutaneous disorder is thought peculiarly disgraceful, even among the lowest classes, and is used as an insulting opprobrium on our northern natives; but in Brasil it is a generally avowed distemper, nor is the smallest idea of shame or disgrace annexed to it: perhaps its prevalence is the occasion of this, none scarcely escaping it; even the ladies shew their *delicate* fingers, and complain of the *saarn*. The cure of this disorder is hardly ever attempted, till it settles at last in a scaly leprosy, particularly on the stomachs of the men, who are provided with apertures in the sides of

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their shirts, when in undress, for the accommodation of scratching, baring their arms to their elbows for the purpose; and this they do before any one, publicly and unblushingly, considering it as a mark of ease, comfort, and being at home!

I could go further in describing the faulty manners of Brasil, till it ended in the blackest *secret* vice; but I already blush, that these pages should contain such stigmas on civilization; yet, so far, truth demands the record, as the dark traits of a nation must be noticed, as well as its brighter shades, to form a true estimate of its character.

Sept. 15.—There is something in the atmosphere extremely pernicious at this moment. We are all ailing with slight fevers and headachs, one of my crew is very ill, the whole province around us complaining, and the number of burials, in proportion to the population of the place, is incredible.

The small-pox makes dreadful ravages, as do other distempers, chiefly through the un-

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skilful manner in which they are treated; bleeding, and clysters of human milk, being the grand specifics. Dr. Sangrado never had truer disciples and advocates than are found in Brasil: for trifling complaints they take blood from the patient two or three times; in dangerous attacks, eight or ten; and I visited a poor devil that had been bled one-and-twenty times in the space of nine days for a pain in the breast; of course, I found him expiring.

I have remonstrated on this absurd conduct and endeavoured to convince them of their folly, in thus indiscriminately having recourse to so serious an operation as phlebotomy; but prejudices are seldom easily eradicated, nor do I expect it will be otherwise in this instance.

Sept. 16 to 21.—The stir hourly encreases as our departure approaches; every face bears the mark of anxiety and inquisitiveness for the moment: the reserve of the prison is considerably abated, and the sentinels are negligent, allowing me more liberty of conversation than I have enjoyed since my confinement. I

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procured an interview with the commission, and find we are to be conveyed in our own brig. I again requested my trunk, and had a promise of its being restored previous to our voyage.

A gentleman residing near the Coroa Vermeil, a harbour adjoining to Santa Cruz, gave me an account of a boat arriving there, in extreme distress, with three Englishmen in it, whose vessel had been lost near St. Helena; and who, after a fifteen-days voyage, without provision or water, reached this shore in an exhausted and dying state. They received immediate relief; but before they were thoroughly recovered, they were marched to Porto Seguro, and thrown into the same dungeon I once occupied, with the most unfeeling inhumanity, under pretence of its being doubtful what countrymen they were. One of them soon expired under this additional calamity; the other two, more hardy, bore it for some weeks, when an order arrived from Bahia for their immediate removal to that place.

The gentleman could not give me the name

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either of the men, or of the wrecked vessel*; and I wondered so interesting and recent a circumstance had never before been related me. I had my doubts, which I mentioned to a friendly ecclesiastic (the vicar of Villa Verde), on his calling to bid me adieu, but he confirmed the whole account.

22d.—A soldier brought us a bundle, containing four chemises of Mrs. Lindley's, which had been taken out of our trunk, and were sent her for the voyage, without apology or explanation. Some days since, when the commission promised me the trunk, I urged, as a motive, my wife's deficiency of linen, and they adopted this happy and delicate expedient of supplying the want, instead of keeping their word.

23d.—The morning of departure arrived; a message early announced it, and caused a

* I have since taken great pains to ascertain this, but without effect, farther, than that one of the survivors was mate of the vessel, and that they were both sent to Europe.

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general bustle, in which I heartily joined, at the prospect of a change. About ten o'clock, Sen^r. Germane, a clerk of the commission, assembled the chief prisoners in the council-hall, five-and-twenty in number; the lieutenant and troops were formed in the front of the prison, where we joined them, and were escorted to the house of the minister Claudio, who, with the officers of the country militia, and principal inhabitants, waited to form a procession, and embark us. The minister and militia officers took the lead, in the midst of whom the state prisoners indiscriminately marched, followed by the clerks and other officers of justice, and after these followed my crew, loaded with baggage, under the eye of a file of soldiers; the prisoners from Carevellos then came, guarded by another file, while the rear was brought up by inferior prisoners, other troops, and an immense of rabble.

The sight was novel to a degree, the whole country nearly being assembled to witness our departure, and we were thus conveyed down

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the winding walk of the hill to the beach below. I turned to survey this motley multitude, which extended till it was lost where the path swept round the middle of the hill, but it appeared straggling again near the summit, and formed a most romantic scene.

Our embarkation was completed by noon, and about two signal was made for sailing. We passed the bar in the brig without accident, but the sumack* was not so fortunate, probably from drawing more water, and the number of people on board, for it had not proceeded a quarter of a mile before it was fast in the mud, while we continued with a flowing sheet.

SEPT. 24 and 25.—The brig was manned with Portuguese, and hoisted their colour. It conveyed myself and wife, three of my crew, and two other prisoners, under charge of an official of justice, and six soldiers, with their corporal. The cabin was crowded nearly to suffocation, and I had great difficulty to keep possession of a small partitioned birth in it.

* A two-masted vessel, polacre rigged.

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26.—After a fine run, anchored in the bay of All-Saints. A boat with a naval officer came off, and a report was made to the governor, who returned orders for every one to remain on board till the arrival of the sumack.

Sept. 27.—At anchor: a vessel near us sailed for Lisbon: what would I not have given to have sent information by it of my situation! but impossible: even a letter I wrote to Senr. Lisboa, a merchant here, informing him of my arrival, was not allowed to be transmitted.

28.—The sumack arrived, and the commission went instantly on shore. I remained in anxiety respecting our disposal, and the steps that might be taken; but this was soon dispelled, by a serjeant arriving about four o'clock, with a covered barge, to conduct us to the fort de Mar, in the centre of the bay, facing the city.

His order was so precipitate, that he hardly gave us time to get our few trifles into the barge. During the passage, he told us that our situation would now be far more tolerable, not only as we should enjoy the fine air of such

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an open situation, but that Mrs. Lindley, being no longer a prisoner, would have opportunities of going into the city whenever she chose. This pleasing face of things raised our drooping spirits; we passed the sea-port of the fort with alacrity, and walked to the captain's house. We were a little struck with the coldness with which he received us, but inconceivably more so, when he shewed us the dungeon of the fort, and ordered our baggage to be brought there. Seeing the small rooms adjoining his house occupied by officers, and others confined here, I thought it was perhaps a momentary arrangement, and I suffered the serjeant to depart under that idea; but our baggage was no sooner deposited, than the captain ordered us in, and a soldier awaited at the door with an immense key to lock it. Surprised at these appearances, I requested Mrs. Lindley might pass to the main, and remonstrate as early as possible respecting such usage; but the captain replied, that she was likewise included in his orders for strict confinement. My courage for the moment forsook me, and my wife felt the most

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agonizing distress. We stood at the entrance of a dark vault, to which we could see no end, and the idea that the doors were to be closed on us in such a place, drowned my poor wife in tears; she supplicated a better fate, but to no avail; she begged the trivial favour of the door remaining open for the evening only, and condescended to follow the captain with this entreaty, but it was talking to the wind.

During this scene, I remained silent, in a state of stupefaction, gloomy images filled my mind, and I thought we were now doomed to a miserable confinement, if not a worse fate. I was aroused from this stupor by the return of the captain, who, producing the governor's peremptory order, began harshly to insist on our entrance. I entreated my wife to exert some fortitude, and calm her agitation, which by this time had arisen to so high a pitch, that I could scarcely support her trembling frame down the steps, which we had no sooner descended, than the door was closed upon us, and the massy bolt turned.

My first endeavours were to sooth and con-

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sole my dear partner in affliction, and reconcile her as much as possible to our horrid fate. In this I partly succeeded; and the first emotions having subsided, I left her to explore our new prison. Through some apertures in the door, a glimmering light was admitted, by which I saw that it consisted of a long arched vault, with a plank work on one side for the repose of its inhabitants, on which our baggage was loosely thrown: I shuddered at its damp walls as I passed to the further end, where the atmosphere was so dense and humid, I could scarcely breathe, and I hastened to regain the better air near the door. Notwithstanding the apparent harshness of the captain of the fort (Sen^{r}. Joaquin Joze Veloze), I thought he appeared concerned even at the moment that he turned a deaf ear to my wife; and this was confirmed by his presently returning, and advising me to write a *recremento* to the governor on our miserable situation, offering me materials for doing it, and promising it should be forwarded in the morning. I took his ad-

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vice: I forcibly described our prison and its humidity; I complained of being used as a criminal or murderer; I adverted to Mrs. Lindley, and asked, why a female was included in such severity, observing "that in this age of civilization, it was contrary to the usage of all nations, and the countrywomen of his excellency's in Europe would have met with far different treatment:" finally, I requested a decent apartment, liberty of air and exercise, and the attendance of my servant.

I accompanied this remonstrance with a corresponding one to the commandant, Bras Cardozo, appealing to his feelings as a *man* and a *husband*, and mentioning, that if such severity was used to prevent my communicating with any one, I pledged my honour strictly to avoid it. After finishing my letters, the near approach of night suggested the necessity of making our bed, and arranging our few moveables in the best way possible, which while we were doing on the plank-work I have mentioned, we had the satisfaction of seeing a

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servant approach with a lamp, oil, and a large jar of water; and the door was scarcely closed, before I was again summoned to the grated hole by an officer from the governor, with money for my weekly allowance, at the rate of a crusado each per day, and another entire new lamp, with cotton for supplying it. These appearances again depressed me, and took away the latent hope I had indulged from my written petitions.

Night had now taken place, and by the lamp we discovered a new source of annoyance, that chilled us to the very heart; several centipedes were crawling on the walls, and a number of large spiders came out of their holes, that were apparently venomous, while an immense quantity of brown locusts (the same as the common ones in India, only larger) swarmed over the vault, flying against us in every direction, and dropping from its roof on our bodies. The plank-work and bedding were covered, but we had no remedy, and were fain to lie down in the midst of them. To sleep appeared impos-

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sible, and the more so from a number of rats that chased each other, and were very noisy, in seeming resentment of our intrusion into their dismal abode: but in spite of all these inconveniences, the care and trouble of the day bore me down; I bent to my bitter destiny, and towards midnight closed my weary eyelids. Mrs. L. was not so fortunate; in half-slumbers, weary dozes, and frightful dreams, she passed the night, and arose in a slight fever.

Sept. 29.----When I awoke, a few scattered sun beams entered our grating. I rose in rather better spirits, but I found my breast oppressed with breathing the foul air, and I felt a headach and dizziness. After a slight refreshment, the rays of light becoming stronger, I was tempted to a more accurate survey of the dungeon. It was far below the level of the fort; the door was composed of heavy timber, plated inside and outside, with iron bars strongly bolted through the whole; and adjoining the door, the wall in front of the arch was six feet in thickness. Entering the door, three steps led to the vault,

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which was about fifty feet long, nine broad, and the same in height; the plank work extended thirty feet, a narrow passage running along one side to the end of this work, where the vault was left to its full space for some yards, terminating apparently in the centre of the tower. Beyond its termination was a dark arched recess, in which a large hole led to the sea beneath: a door closed the entrance to this recess; on opening of which, such a variety of vermin appeared, that I soon closed it again, in shuddering. The dungeon was so damp in every part, that we could already feel it on our clothes and bedding. We certainly cannot exist long in this situation, and we only look to a merciful Providence for relief.

The serjeant who had carried my letters returned about eleven, with information, that the governor had sent my letter for translation, but the commandant Bras Cardozo was not at home. He had scarcely finished his report, when we were most agreeably surprised by

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seeing the commandant himself enter, with two *orderly* serjeants, and pass to captain Velozo's house: he almost instantly returned; when the door flew open, and he led us out of the horrid vault.

The captain invited us all into his apartments; and after mutual congratulations, the commandant informed me that he had gone to the governor's on receiving my letter, and found mine at the palace just translated: with great intercession, and much difficulty, he procured an order for our release from the dungeon, to have an apartment, with the liberty of the fort; and, to prevent mistakes, he had brought the order himself.

I acknowledged his kindness, for my heart felt it, and, in spite of my endeavours, it appeared in my eyes: when this generous man, this exception and honour to his nation, would stay no longer. He squeezed our hands, begged I would let him know all our wants, recommended us to the good offices of captain Velozo, and, pleading an engagement, abruptly left us.

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Captain Velozo introduced us to his wife and family. He ordered a room to be prepared, and our baggage to be removed, during which time he shewed us the oratory of the fort, adjoining his house, and behaved with the utmost politeness. About mid-day we took possession of our new apartment, which is a white-washed little room, paved with flag stones, and open up to the tiled roof. The door looks on the large platform of the fort, and serves for our only window.

Captain Velozo accommodated us with some dinner, and gave liberty of cooking in his kitchen for the future. In short, we have every appearance of a comfortable change, instead of the misery with which we were threatened.

In the afternoon we walked the ramparts, which command a most elegant view of the entrance into the bay on the south; the city and country diverging from it on the east, ranging along to the distant point of Montserrat, and charmingly interspersed with seats, convents, &c.: to the north appeared a group

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of distant islands *, and west of the fort is the rich isle of Haporica.

Sept. 30.—Yesterday evening I was favoured with the company of captain Velozo, and find him far more intelligent than most of his countrymen; his abilities are not merely professional, and confined to geometry and tactics alone, but he is well acquainted with astronomy and other sciences, and converses on general subjects with the facility of a well-informed man. It is singular that he is a native of this place, scarcely ever out of it; yet owes his appointment, and also the cross that is suspended from his button hole, to his merit only.

Captain Velozo is well acquainted with the history of his country, and I promise myself a fund of entertainment and instruction from his society. I find my crew are confined in fort Barbalho; the captain (Mor), and sons of the minister of Porto Seguro, in San Pedro;

* The chief are *des Fratres, Mai de Deos, des Fontanas,* and *Maahuim.*

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the prisoners from Carevellos, in Montserrat; and the rest, in the city prison.

Oct. 1.—The fort de Mar repeats the signals of all vessels entering the port; which are first made at St Antonio de Bar, and announced here by a gun, with a tri-coloured jack for three-masted vessels, a red one for brigs, and white for sumacks. To attend this duty, and the other small offices of the fort, there is a serjeant's-guard of twenty men from the regiment of artillery, which is relieved the 1st and 15th of each month: so that a fresh one entered this morning.

2.—Several relatives of the captain's yesterday arrived on a visit (I believe, of curiosity on our arrival); we joined them last night at cards, after which the ladies sung several cantatas. We have passed this day again with them *en famille;* and so agreeably, as to forget, for the moment, all our sorrows.

3.—Captain Velozo's friends departed after dinner, to which we were also invited. The dishes were plain; but far superior to those at

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Porto Seguro, and the guests rather more refined; yet even these had that miserable custom of the country, using their hands instead of knives and forks, although here was no want of these articles. They first take in their fingers a little meat (which is always so much over-done, as to be readily separated), then vegetables, and farinha; these they roll in the sauce, oil, or soup, with which their plates abound, squeezing the whole in the palm of the hand into the shape, and about the size, of a wash-ball; which, when thus prepared, they convey into their mouths at once, and whilst eating form another.

Indelicate and disgusting as such a picture may seem, it is not overcharged; both sexes equally use this practice, and most classes; even when before strangers, if by chance they take up a knife and fork, yet they are soon tired of a mode so unusual, slow, and tedious, and they involuntarily drop it, and fall to in their old way with redoubled eagerness. It is true, that, as in the east, water is pre-

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sented before and after eating; but it is by no means an apology for this barbarous and dirty custom.

4.—The women of all ranks, even to the negroes, adorn themselves with gold chains, suspended round their necks, and down the bosom; these are generally from one to three yards in length, and pass three or four times, having pendant a crucifix (or *Agnus Dei*), a saint, or two square gold scapularies* pierced and embossed with cherubim, &c. and opening as a locket.

The workmanship of these chains, and the weight of the ornaments attached, solely mark the difference of their bearers. The lady of captain Velozo yesterday had a complete load, while a poor woman who came on business had merely a simple gold string with two scapularies of silk. It is not merely to religious

* Here called *Bentos*. They were originally instituted by St. Benedict, whose image they often wear, and are supposed to guard the wearer from sin's demoniacal influence, &c. &c.

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purposes that these scapularies are assigned; they also serve as inclosures for charms to cure or prevent some particular illness, or alleviate a severe affliction. Whether the citizens have adopted this superstition from the negroes of Guinea, their slaves, or from what other cause I know not, but they are generally addicted to it.

After a severe fever, I had an ague, which lingered on me some time, and a gentleman of Carevellos offered me an infallible charm that would instantly dissipate it. I refused; but he pressed it on me with such warmth, that, to prevent offence, I yielded to his offer. He immediately wrote his charm in a curious triangular shape: this I was to wear close to my heart, and every day at noon to repeat a certain number of *Ave Marias, Pater Nosters,* and *Deo Glorias;* with the caution of never disusing it, under penalty of my disorder returning. I would have here inserted this *infallible* specific, for the benefit of such of my British readers as are too easily imposed on by similar impostures, under cover of some

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never-failing pill, or powder; for I believe both to be of equal service, but the Brasilian charm more innocent: unfortunately however for them and me, it was seized with my other papers, and has never been restored.

5.—This morning an order came for me to attend Sen^{r}. Claudio, the minister of crimes, on board the brig. I found him with a clerk, linguist, and suite. A bark lay alongside, to remove the cargo; which business was begun directly on my arrival, and continued till evening. Every article on board was sent out, and a rough account was taken of the whole.

6.—Was sent for to the custom-house; where, in great form, sat the minister Claudio, and other principal officers, to witness the taking of the cargo out of the bark, and depositing it in the royal stores, where it is to be particularly examined to-morrow. At this time I petitioned to have my trunk, &c. delivered to me.

7 to 10.—Found the same attendance as

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yesterday. Examination of brig's cargo begun, each article being separately inspected. The fine goods were generally in a sad ruined state; through damp, and the depredations of rats, locusts, and destructive insects: very far from the excellent state they were in at time of seizure; probably occasioned by their continuing so many months without care or removal, in a wet hold never opened for the benefit of air, and full of vermin; subject too, during that time, to the vicissitudes of the torrid zone; that is, excessive rains for some days, and followed by a burning sun. The whole now underwent also a valuation; but immensely low even for its present condition, and 200 *per cent.* under its worth on the spot:—the officers had probably some latent view in so doing. After this farce of justice, the minister, &c. demanded, in great form, whether the cargo just examined was the same as when taken out of my hands. I answered that it positively was not; being now completely damaged in quality, and con-

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siderably diminished in quantity, through plunder, or some means or other; and this I immediately proved from my books (in their possession) almost in every article. This particularly displeased the senior minister, which I little cared for; and the court was adjourned.

10.—The crew wrote me a letter, stating their pay at eight pence a-day each, which procured them subsistence but afforded no clothes—an article they were very much distressed for want of, two of them not having a shirt. I mentioned this at the custom-house to-day, and requested a shirt for each of them, from among a number in the cargo; but this was refused. The minister however condescended to give them their chests (now empty), the remains of a cask of beef, and some damaged rice; these being deemed of no value. At the same time, I had the long-expected trunk and other trifles delivered to me, but no books or papers.

My trunk had most of its former valuable

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contents taken out of it; which I scrupled not to mention, and enumerate the articles: but this availed me nothing, and I gladly returned to the fort with the part which I had received.

11.—The inventory and mock valuation of the cargo being completed, the minister, &c. signed the instrument, which I positively refused to do when called on in turn; Sen^r. Claudio peremptorily insisted that I should, which I still objecting to, he threatened me with every severity if I would not comply. Having already experienced the effects of his authority, I reluctantly submitted; considering it on his part as an act of force, by taking a mean advantage of my situation while a prisoner, and therefore as not really binding my assent in any way whatever.

12.—The examination, &c. of the vessel, was interrupted by the celebration of the birth-day of don Pedro de Alcantaras, the eldest son of the prince of Brasil. Twenty-

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one guns were fired from the dock-yard, and the same number returned from the fort I am confined in.

13.—Accompanied with Senr. Claudio, and several officers of the dock-yard, went on board the unfortunate brig! A valuation, &c. took place, as before with cargo; but, if possible, yet more ridiculous in point of real justice of estimate; amounting only to six hundred milreas, or a hundred and eighty-three pounds sterling: though she cost six hundred pounds as a prize at the Cape, about eighteen months ago; had since had several additions and repairs in hull, sails, and rigging; and, when taken from me at Carevellos, was infinitely superior to her first purchase. My signature, notwithstanding, was again required, and I gave it under the same idea as before;—that as constrained, it cannot be valid. This completely finishing the affair, I desired a copy of inventories, &c. offering payment for transcribing it, but Senr. Claudio flatly refused my request, "as contrary to the

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"practice of their courts." I was remanded to my fort; and saw, as I passed, the stores, &c. of the brig, sent by water to a distant king's-warehouse for the present; the vessel being moored off the custom-house, with lower-masts alone standing.

Ruminating on the last days, and my situation, the uneasy reflection oppressed me severely; increased by this being my birth-day—my thirty-first.

O God! how happy has each fleeting year glided away compared with the last! Ten years ago I observed it in London, encircled by my friends:—now, a dreary prisoner!

The thought was too humiliating. I roused myself, banished the idea, and, determining to rise superior to my fate, ordered from the main some extras for dinner, which I requested the captain and his family to partake of, with the liberty of my eating in his apartments, my own being too small and inconvenient. This he freely granted; and sent to shore, inviting no less than twelve of his

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friends on the occasion, who did ample justice to the table, &c. and the day passed agreeably enough.

14 and 15.—I petitioned Sen^{r}. Francisco da Cunha Menezes, the governor-general, for an audience; wishing, if possible, to know what he means to do with me; but had no answer.

16.—Was surprised with a visit from Sen^{r}. Germane, clerk of the late commission; who brought copies of the inventories, &c. taken this week (to be sent for Lisbon), with an order from the minister for my signature to these also. As I had complied, through necessity, in the originals, I thought it inconsistent to refuse in this case. I took the opportunity to inquire how long our imprisonment was to continue, and the eventual termination of it: Sen^{r}. Germane assured me, we were soon to be sent to Lisbon.

17.—The captain of the fort has mass regularly celebrated each sabbath and saint's-day, at an oratory for that purpose; and a

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Franciscan friar attends this duty, at the rate of two shillings each mass: he is a relation of the family; and continues here some hours after service, to relax himself; but is obliged to return to his convent before vespers, under pain of expulsion, except when he obtains, from his superior, leave of absence.

On my observing to-day the incumbrance of his ecclesiastical robes, after service, he explained to me that no less than seven parts of dress are indispensably necessary before a priest can go through the function of a mass. First, a *battina*; or slight robe of black cloth, descending from the shoulders to the feet. Then the *amitto*, of white linen, that spreads as a shawl around his neck. Over these he puts on an *alva*, or loose white linen robe with sleeves; which he binds around him with a *cingula*, or white twisted linen cord with large tassels. Around the left arm is affixed the *manipulo*; a slip of silk, about two feet in length and four inches broad, spreading wider

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to the ends, where is a deep fringe: the colours of the silk are always correspondent to those of the *stola* and *casula*. The *stola* is likewise of silk, worn over the shoulders; crossing the breast, and fastened on the sides. The *casula* surmounts the whole; of thick silk damask, fringed with broad gold lace, or rich silk of gold colour: it is about a yard broad, before and behind, worn from the shoulder to the knee, open on each side, and closed at the neck, being put on over the head. This last habit is of various colours, as the mass of the day requires: such as, white for the services of the Virgin; green for Sundays; crimson for the Apostles; purple for the day of Innocents, the Souls of the Dead, and for Lent; and black for funerals.

This ridiculous sacrifice to form is severely felt in this hot climate. Often have I seen the poor minister in a close chapel, with the big drops of perspiration chasing each other down his forehead, as he unintelligibly hurried over the Latin service.

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Oct. 18.—In conversation with captain Velozo, he owned the justice of my remark,—that Brasil, considering the number of years it has been colonised, the space it occupies, and the inhabitants it contains, exhibits the greatest deficiency of genius and curiosity, perhaps, on the globe; at least there are no exertions to evince these qualities.

The Jesuits, on its first discovery, were solicitous in their researches after the products of the country, the manners of its possessors, names of their nations, and a number of other observations usually made by Europeans. Whether this kind of industry of the good fathers was discouraged by government, or from what other motive, is unknown; but all endeavours on those heads ceased in the middle of the seventeenth century. At the present enlightened period of society, it is singular the enquiry is not resumed by the nation in general; but it is not;—with an individual exception in the person of father Francisco Augustin, a priest of Bahia (to

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whom I was introduced in my last voyage hither). His father was a rich merchant; and finding in the young Francisco a particular inclination for study, early dedicated him to the priesthood. Since his father's decease, who left him a fortune, the son performs none of the offices attached to his function, but has retired to the enjoyment of his favourite pursuits. Science in general is familiar to him; but botany is his immediate object, and he could not have selected any other branch that affords here such a scope for observation—a country whose inexhaustible stores of natural productions are yet unknown, and will infinitely enrich the world when discovered.

To qualify himself for the different objects which have engaged his attention, father Augustin studied the French and English languages; and, by dint of indefatigable attention, completed himself in them without a master: when I saw him, his library contained very complete works in both languages.

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In the French I noticed Alembert's Encyclopædia, Buffon and Lavoisier; among our own authors he had chiefly selected natural history, political economy, travels, and philosophical works; to which he had procured the addition of a complete astronomical apparatus from London.

Robertson's America he particularly commended, and Smith's Wealth of Nations; at the same time lamenting "how little his sy-"stems were observed in Brasil."

To show that he was in some measure acquainted with our political disputes, he produced Paine's works; and seemed to lay stress on some of his null opinions. Father Augustin has collected many valuable articles of the marine, fossil, and mineral kinds. His botanical discoveries have been numerous, and he pointed out some new species; the whole he arranges according to the Linnæan system, and forwards to Lisbon.

Oct. 19.—It is astonishing to see how little subordination of rank is known in this coun-

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try: France, in its completest state of revolution and citizenship, never excelled it in that respect. You see here the white servant converse with his master on the most equal and friendly terms, dispute his commands, and wrangle about them if contrary to *his better opinion*—which the superior receives in good part, and frequently acquiesces in.

The system does not rest here; but extends to the mulattoes, and even to the negroes. One sees no humiliation except in the patient hard-working drudge, the native Indian.

The same licentious freedom is found in their marine and troops. On board of ship an order is seldom issued without the sailors giving their opinion on it, and frequently involving the whole in dispute and confusion. In consequence, each officer walks the deck with a stick of no small dimensions, as a mark of authority; to use as occasion requires, and carry on the duty of the vessel.

The captain of the fort I am in, traverses

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the platform in a pair of coarse printed cotton trowsers, a jacket of the same, with a supple-jack in hand, commanding his working party of artillery-men under the title of *comrades*. I took the liberty of remonstrating about his wooden companion; but he replied, "No, "duty could go on without it." At Porto Seguro, I have often seen the lieutenant, serjeant, and a private, in the same card party: even the captain (Mor), and others the most respectable inhabitants, betting, and taking part in the game, without scruple. This unreserved freedom is productive of the most pernicious consequence; you get no command promptly obeyed, and strangers who expect better are ever liable to insult. I attribute this promiscuous intercourse to the general ignorance that pervades the country; as no people pretend to more *hauteur* and reserve than the Brasilians, or really have less, in their own society.

Oct. 20 to 22.—It is no small relief to my present confinement, that the fort is cen-

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trally situated among the shipping; ever presenting a variety of objects to arrest attention, and divert reflection for the moment. Bands of music frequently pass in large launches, playing in their way to the neighbouring villages on the bay, to commemorate the anniversary of some saint, or other particular festivity. It is also a custom with their European merchant-ships to have music on their arrival, at departure, and the first day of taking in cargo; which repeatedly gives us a little concert, and sounds charmingly from the water.

These musicians are entirely black, and are trained by the different barber-surgeons of the city, who are of the same colour, and have been itinerant musicians from time immemorial: they always command a full band ready for service; and a variety of young learners, whose discordant tones are hatefully grating as you pass the doors where they are practising. Numerous as these swarthy sons of harmony are, they find constant employment:

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not only as above mentioned, but also at the entrance of the churches on celebration of festivals; where they sit playing lively pieces, regardless of the solemnities going forward within.

Oct. 23 to 25.—On a retrospect of what I have written lately, I find it has more the appearance of an unconnected collection of essays than a diary. Yet I have penned the remarks that have each day arisen, thinking them more interesting than the insipid trifles that now intersperse my existence: under which idea I shall still continue frequently to write, endeavouring to vary the tedium of egotism and personality.

Even severe confinement cannot prevent me from the calumny of an ignorant nation. The last two days have been very stormy; my brig parted her cables, and drifted against the stone ramparts of the dock-yard, beating till observed by the sentinel, when it was secured by the royal boats, and brought to its former anchorage. It is *kindly* reported on shore,

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that I have been accessary to parting the cable, it being visibly cut with a knife, &c.

26.—Our expectations have been long excited, of being sent early to Lisbon; from different intimations: and now seeing a Lisben trader bending sails and preparing for sea, and we still receiving no intelligence whatever, again addressed the governor in a petitionary letter, and sent it this morning. In this I declared the injustice of our detention, briefly recapitulated the facts to prove it, and requested to be sent immediately to Lisbon with my crew; there to lay the whole before the prince, and where I could advise with an ambassador and consul of my own nation.

27 to 31.—Three days elapsed, and no answer to my petition; when the St. Domingo (the vessel in which we confidently expected to sail, it having been named to us by Senr. Germane, &c.) saluted, loosed sails, and got under weigh; thus destroying all our hopes. We now despair of any change, till answers

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arrive from Lisbon to the dispatches which probably were sent in the above ship. My spirits daily subside into careless apathy, and these repeated disappointments deprive me of all hope.

Nov. 1.—A great day here; being the anniversary of All-Saints, to whom the bay is particularly dedicated.

Feeling for the crew (like myself, in a tiresome state of suspense), I wrote a letter to them this morning, and requested captain Velozo to send it by a soldier; who soon returned, with a report from the city, that the English prisoners had broken through the fort they were confined in, and escaped. In the course of the day, captain Velozo convinced himself this was false; but he deferred the dispatch of my note.

Nov. 2 and 3.—Another festival, appropriated to the Souls of the Dead, from the first man inclusive; to relieve them, by prayer and supplication, from fire, torment, and purgatory, and translate them at once to Paradise. Voltaire gives a most ludicrous account

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of this anniversary in his Additions to General History.

4.—This morning I was surprised by a summons on shore, brought by a *marino** of justice, to be confronted with the different parties concerned in the affair of my imprisonment. I went early; and continued waiting some hours, in an hall of audience over the prison, for the arrival of the minister Claudio: which interval I employed in visiting the prison, conversing respecting it with the keeper and an European priest (confined here nearly four years for some parochial money-transactions), whom I found very intelligent and communicative. My business was only in part ready at a late hour; and I was referred till the morrow to complete it.

5.—A repetition of the unpleasant form of yesterday, which was concluded this day; and I was informed by Sen^r. Claudio, that all examinations, &c. on my part were finished, and the linguist was dismissed. I solicited a copy

* A superior constable.

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of the whole process; which was denied me with the same excuse as a similar request had been some weeks ago.

The form of their laws which I have just completed, is called *cariacao*, the witness *coriente*, and the person accused *cariade*. A man is here seized, imprisoned, and the depositions taken against him: after continuing an uncertain period (which is of short or long duration as the party has interest or money), he is examined; and his answers, whether of denial, confession, or information, are written and signed: he is then remanded back to his confinement. Some further time elapses, according to the magnitude or insignificance of the affair, when the *cariacao* takes place: the accused and accuser are confronted; the accusation is read; and the prisoner is desired to give his answers on its truth, and what he has to defend it. After these are noted, the first examination of the prisoner is repeated to the witness, whose remarks on it are also taken down, and the papers are

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signed by both parties. This is transacted by a judge or minister, and two clerks, whose signature is added, to authenticate the whole.

The papers now pass to the court of justice; who decide finally on the question, and pronounce sentence: from which, in some cases, appeal lies to the grand court in Lisbon, or it is referred to the clemency of the prince.

6.—I wrote a request to the governor, for permission to pass the city, as I presumed no reasons could now exist for my close confinement. This I sent in a note to the linguist; desiring him to deliver it and obtain me an answer, which I had not received to my last two petitions, transmitted through the public channel *.

7 and 8.—A master of a sumack that entered a day ago, came to make his report to the fort from whence he came, &c. (a form to which the Portuguese merchantmen are all subject). I found that he spoke English;

* By dropping them through an aperture in the hall of the palace that leads into the secretary's office.

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being a native of Madeira, and brought up in the London trade. They only who have been in my circumstances can conceive how agreeable it is to meet, in such a situation, even a stranger with whom we can freely interchange ideas in our native speech, and hear some news of what is passing around. For though I so lately conversed with the linguist, yet it was merely in his professional capacity before the minister: and as to intelligence from the Brasilians, this is quite out of the question; as I never met a people so stupidly incurious. They know only the most public transactions, such as perhaps peace or war; and being not inquisitive themselves, they are surprised to see a spirit of that sort in others: thus circumstanced, I repeat, how happy I was to converse with the stranger. He offered me his services in the city, and at his departure I troubled him with a note to the linguist; and one to my crew:—for captain Velozo had never sent my last to them.

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9.—Senr. Vincent Joze de Lima returned with an answer from the linguist. The governor had informed him, he could send no reply to my last three letters, till the process should be delivered from the minister Claudio.

10.—The Fort do Mar is used as a magazine for shipping; which are under the regulations of landing all their powder on arrival in the bay, except men-of-war. Besides this, the fort has a considerable stock of its own; so that it never contains less than five hundred barrels, and at times double that quantity. The whole is deposited in four arched casemates of the upper battery*; each having a grated door, with a solid one closing on the outside of it. A great portion of this powder is constantly damp, from the humidity of the fort; and this captain Velozo dries in the sun, sifts, and re-barrels; employing soldiers daily for the purpose. The place which he has selected for this process is not ten yards from his kitchen door, in the open air; which cir-

* See description of Bahia.

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cumstances, with the extreme carelessness of the men while at work, continually alarms me; and the more so, as the outside doors of the magazines are thrown open to ventilate them, so that the smallest explosion of the powder which is drying would communicate to the whole.

I have taken the liberty of remonstrating with the captain on this subject, and pointed out other places in the fort where the risk would be far less. He agreed in what I said; but added, that those situations would afford the soldiers an opportunity of stealing small quantities of it: so that for the sake of a few pounds of powder (the most that could be secreted), he ventures himself, his family, the lives of all in the fort, and even the place itself. I do not conceive, however, this *economy* is for the sake of saving her majesty's ammunition; but rather imagine that captain Velozo has a small trade in the article himself: at least, he cannot bear the smallest quantity to escape him; and takes an account of all that is fired, even to half-ounces.

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11.—A seventy-four arrived yesterday, carrying the pennant of a *chef-d'-escadron;* she saluted with twenty-one guns, and nineteen were returned from hence. In about an hour a message from the palace arrived at the fort, that commodore Campbell, her commander (a North Briton), had complained to the governor, because an equal number of guns had not been returned to his salute;—and requiring to know the reason. Captain Velozo replied, that two guns less to a commodore was the immediate order of the prince to all his forts. Afterwards captain Velozo informed me, that his orders were—equal guns to an admiral, to a commodore as he had stated above, and *four* less to a captain: to foreign men-of-war, the same number were returned. Foreign merchant ships, four less; and to their own trading ships no answer.

However, commodore Campbell paid no great regard to these precise regulations, for a Portuguese merchantman entering this morning, who saluted with nine guns, he re-

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turned an equal number from his ship, to the entire confusion of our captain's *etiquette*— who quaintly declared, "that he considered "the fort as the *chapeau* of the governor, and "would not move it on every trifling oc- "casion."

12.—This morning a message from the governor brought information, that commodore Campbell would visit the fort in the course of the day. He accordingly came, with the intendant of marine, commandant Bras Cardozo, and other naval officers. After viewing the fort, and receiving an explanation on the mode of saluting, &c. he paid us a visit, enquiring how long I had been confined, and the reason: our conversation ended with his assuring me that I might rely on his service, and begged me to write to him in a few days, if before the expiration of that time no steps were taken in my favour.

Commodore Campbell is polite and unembarrassed in his address; yet preserves his dignity, particularly with the Portuguese, in

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whose language he is an adept. As an officer, he is said to be diligent and experienced; and highly competent to the rank he possesses.

13.—Whether our captain of the fort was deficient in an apology yesterday (perhaps laying the blame on his orders, which probably the governor disowned), or through what other cause it might be, the intendant of marine waited on him this morning, and the result was, captain Velozo's repairing on board the seventy-four, to beg pardon for not returning an equal salute to the commodore's. On his return, which was immediate, he fired the two unfortunate guns omitted.

I positively know that captain Velozo literally obeyed his orders in the first instance; yet he condescended to so humiliating an acknowledgment of a fault that could not rest with him. But in this despotic government, the most contradictory and imperious commands must be implicitly obeyed.

14.—Senr. Vincent has frequently called since I last mentioned him, and has executed

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several trifling commissions for me with the greatest punctuality; on this account, I reposed perfect confidence in his integrity. A day or two ago, our discourse falling on the Portuguese coin, and the deficiency in comparative value of the four-milrea pieces* to the gold joes; I mentioned that I had some of the former, and wished to get them privately exchanged for the latter, but was afraid to trust any one around me with this business; as, if it should come to the knowledge of the government that I was possessed of cash, they might probably demand it. Senr. Vincent replied, that the owner of the vessel which he commanded had a quantity of gold joes, and would readily oblige him in my purposed exchange: and, if I pleased, he would himself immediately undertake it. Knowing that I should be a considerable loser in carrying to Lisbon the coin which I possessed, and fearing so good an opportunity might not again

* See Table of Coin in Appendix.

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occur, I put twenty-five gold pieces into his hands (amounting, in value, to a hundred milreas, or twenty-eight pounds sterling); which he promised to exchange in the evening of the same day, or the following morning. Yesterday was very rainy, and to that I attributed the non-appearance of the *senior*; but when to-day had brought no news of him, I began to doubt the safety of my cash, and sent a messenger after him: but, alas! the bird had flown; and Sen^r. Vincent turned out to be merely a sailor put in the vessel as acting-master, the right master not choosing to enter Bahia under his own name, as he had been concerned in the illicit trade of farinha.

15.—We were awakened this morning by being hailed at our door in English; and to our amazement found it proceeded from my late mate and crew, who were liberated the preceding evening by an officer from the palace: he informed them, at the same time, that they might go wherever they pleased, and were not to expect any further public support.

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The poor fellows hastened to the fort, and procured admittance; expecting that the order extended to us also: but we are not so fortunate, although the circumstance certainly seems to promise some new arrangement.

The governor, in great pomp, visited commodore Campbell this evening; and was received with yards manned, and a royal salute, which our fort returned.

It was just night before his departure; when, to the great surprise of captain Velozo, another salute was given; which he was unable to answer, having only ten pieces loaded. He dispatched an excuse to the governor instantly, that it was impossible to load the guns in a dark night; and promised the salute in the morning: but the governor returned a thundering answer, compelling our poor captain to attempt the *impossibility;* and accordingly, after two hours' immense exertions, he made shift to load eleven more pieces, and fired the whole at ten o'clock, to the surprise of the city and its vicinity.

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16.—The different detachments from the royal artillery which I have hitherto seen in the fort, are the most beggarly set of beings that ever were honoured with the name of *soldiers*: they enter in an uniform consisting of a threadbare blue jacket (generally patched or torn), coarse white calico waistcoat, breeches of the same material, a white handkerchief, and (a few only) with the remnant of a wretched shirt. Their hair is profusely powdered, hats as various as the wearers, and legs encased in spatterdashes of painted linen. This dress is pulled off when in the fort, and carefully guarded; the men continuing in a ragged shirt and old pair of drawers,—frequently with only the latter (except the sentinels). These *soldiers* are chiefly boys, or mere shadows of men, there never being five effective out of twenty; and the whole are enfeebled with dirt, disease, and idleness; and their countenances are of every colour, from an European white to the darkest shade of a Brasilian mulatto. I wonder, not at their misery, but

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how they exist; for they live solely on bannanas and farinha, with now and then a small fish or two: their pay affording no better fare. It is two-pence a day only, with no rates of extra allowance; and even contingences of clothes deducted from that sum.

I took advantage of commodore Campbell's polite offer of service, and wrote him a detail of my imprisonment, &c. requesting his endeavours with government to forward me to Lisbon, procure me my private papers, &c.

17.—The linguist favoured me with a call, and advised me to remind the governor of the petitions already sent, and press for answers to the same. I took this advice, and troubled him with a letter.

18.—Stormy, with much lightning. The prodigious heat that follows the sun's course over this country, fills the air with igneous particles, that sometimes produce the most terrible consequences. This not a little alarmed us on this occasion, from the quantity of powder here deposited, and there being no

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conductor to the magazine as a preventive to the attraction that must subsist, from its isolated situation in the bay.

19.—Received a formal visit from the linguist, in answer to my last address to the governor: to acquaint me that, instead of being sent to Lisbon, we must inevitably continue till the arrival of an answer to the first dispatches sent; but that, as some alleviation, his excellency intended to give us the liberty of passing within the bounds of the city. To obtain this favour, the linguist added that he (the governor) advised *me* to pretend illness; and to procure certificates to that effect from a physician and a surgeon, and enclose these in a petition to him, expressing that my life was in danger by continuing so close in the fort: and then he would interfere so far as to give me Bahia for a place of confinement. This advice, this mean and paltry subterfuge from the great and mighty governor of a country, struck me with astonishment; and I at first thought the whole was an invention

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of the linguist himself; but he mentioned it so firmly, and brought forward such other concurrent circumstances, that I soon gave up this opinion; and, after some reflection, I acquiesced, determining to practise the deceit. On expressing my doubt respecting the doctors, he told me to be easy on that head; declaring, that for four milreas (rather above a guinea) he would undertake to bring me certificates *without the trouble of a visit*, and departed accordingly for that purpose.

20.—The linguist, in fact, to-day entered the fort with two papers from Seniors Joao Dias da Costa, *cirurgeo*, and Isidoro Joze de Lima, *medicus*, both men of eminence in the city; who attested *by the Holy Evangelists* that "Senr. Thomas Lindley was violently afflicted "with an universal heat over his body; which "had brought on an hæmorrhoides, besides "otherwise affecting the entire system, and en-"dangering his existence; and that liberty of "passing in the city, to obtain the advice and "refreshments which the place afforded, was

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" absolutely necessary in this case, to prevent " the most serious consequences!" These I immediately enclosed to the governor as directed; and now expect an early answer.

21. The feast of the church *Paroquia de Concession*, immediately adjoining the beach, was celebrated with much public solemnity; and by the assistance of telescopes we were able to view it. The procession consisted (as is generally the case) of a profusion of banners, silver crosses, images, and ornaments; with all the religious orders of the city bearing tapers. A regiment followed. Among the figures were those of the Archangel Rapheal, Saint Joseph, Our Lady of Rosario and of Concession*: the whole were as large as human life; the two latter being particularly rich, and burthened with jewels †; round their heads a constellation of the same precious material.

* Different attributes of the Virgin Mary, under each of which her image is varied in position and dress.

† These consisted not only of the stones that have been presented at the shrine of the Concession by religious

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It is astonishing to see the veneration which these images create among the people; who really worship them as devoutly and abjectly as if they contained the essence of the Deity himself, descended on this occasion *in propria persona*. The forts, shipping, &c. saluted repeatedly; and it was quite a gala day.

22.—Had a visit from my poor crew; who wished jointly to depute me, to procure reparation, if possible, for the extreme injustice which they have sustained. For this purpose they now signed the necessary documents, previously to their shipping themselves in other vessels, and leaving Bahia.

23.—Day after day passing without any answer to my late papers, I sent to the linguist to enquire the reason. He returned with an evasive answer, that the minister Claudio must first be consulted.

24 to 30.—Commandant Bras Cardozo paid

devotees; but likewise of all that can be borrowed from the parishioners, and other private persons in the city, for the occasion.

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us a visit; and informed us, that it was entirely owing to the kind remonstrance of commodore Campbell with the governor, that the latter had been induced to adopt the *happy expedient* mentioned in my journal of the 19th instant.

The linguist wrote me that it was very singular the governor had not yet given any answer to my *certificates*, &c. and advised me to write again. I was much hurt; and replied, that my *partial* liberty would not compensate for the repeated neglects which I had met with, and I should not give myself the trouble of any further application.

With the pure and refreshing breeze from the sea, with the cool vapours that must arise from so aquatic a situation, one would conceive the atmosphere which we are in to be sufficiently temperate: but it is not so; probably owing to the reflection of the sun's rays from the white surface of the fort, which renders the place a perfect oven, debilitates every muscle in our frames, and we frequently wish

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ourselves in the frigorific extremes of a Scandinavian winter. Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 102° in the shade.

Dec. 1.—The linguist came from the governor; who at last granted us permission to pass the city in the day, on condition of returning to a fort every evening: and, for the greater freedom of such return, he gave us the choice of forts Barbalho or Montserrat: we determined on the former.

2.—No further information; and expect yet some new obstacle. I could have borne with indifference an immediate refusal to the whole application; but this delay harasses me most tormentingly.

3.—The long-expected order for my removal arrived; but, Mrs. Lindley being indisposed, deferred it till morning.

Procured a copy from captain Velozo, of the governor's first order to him for the imprisonment of myself and spouse *.

4.—At nine, bade adieu to the Fort do Mar;

* See Appendix.

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and by mid-day were lodged, with our trifling effects, in fort Barbalho, where we had one of the best rooms selected, and appointed for us; but miserable was the best:—of sixteen feet square; with one window only. The floor of brick, apparently not washed for a century; the walls (once white) hung with cobwebs and insects; two shelves erected in a corner, and a recess containing others, all covered with filthy dust; and on one side a broken door tottered on its hinges, opening to a dark apartment, through the crevices of which several females were peeping to observe our entrance. In short, the whole made me regret the *superior* accommodation of Do Mar, and it is my partial liberty only that can compensate for the exchange. The captain, Sen^r. Joaquin Alberto Matos, received us; apologising that the house of her majesty was in such bad order, which he attributed to the parsimony of government. He appointed a place under the apartment as a kitchen for our servant;

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and opened the dark room adjoining, which he also offered: but it was so inconceivably dirty, that we declined accepting it. In the evening, captain Matos, his wife, daughter, and two sons, with a body of friends, slaves, &c. came on a coagratulatory visit; and sat for about two hours, with all that insipid formality which is usual among them.

5.—Fort Barbalho is situated on the outside of the city, on an elevated site, and commands two important passes from the interior of the peninsula. It is an irregular square, fronting the four cardinal points of the horizon: two of its corners are composed of a quadrangular bastion, and the others of a half-moon. The surrounding fosse is deep, with a draw-bridge over its entrance. The whole structure is strong, and in an unimpaired condition: a few straggling guns peep over the embrasures, but are completely ruined by neglect and time. The house of the commandant is erected on the south-side of the rampart; and, con-

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trary to the fort, is in a neglected and ruinous condition. The fort itself is entered through a deep strait port; with an exterior door, and another leading to an inside green square beneath the ramparts, along each side of which are several offices (the casemates of the ramparts), which are built on arches. These offices have lately been occupied by upwards of three hundred French prisoners, taken on the coast in the course of the last war; and, if kept clean, are well adapted to the purpose—the square into which they open having sufficient air, room for exercise, and a supply of water from a reservoir in the centre.

The particular casemate used for confining the sailors of my brig, and in which they were locked every night, is small, with a grated door; and has a drain from above, passing through the back part, that emits a most intolerable stench: I mention this as a proof of the pointed hatred, and total want of humanity, exerted on the occasion; so many of the other casemates being vacant, more roomy,

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and convenient, and without the nuisance just spoken of. During their imprisonment, six soldiers were on duty; but now none appear, and the fort is merely occupied by its peaceable inhabitants: except several black laundresses, who daily frequent the square for the water which it contains.

The same party as yesterday, towards night, came to pay their respects (or rather satisfy their curiosity); and nearly filled our small abode. After they had continued some time, we were surprised at their introducing five male strangers, severally provided with a sword and large stick: I did not wonder at their abrupt appearance, as I knew the manners of the nation; but could not help enquiring why they were thus armed. They answered, it was to defend themselves against the attacks of negroes, and other villains who infest this neighbourhood.

Some whispers passing between them, and the dark rascally look of one of the number, created in me an unpleasant sensation; which

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was increased by captain Matos being called out by a soldier, and our soon after seeing him converse with an aide-de-camp of the governor. Altogether this seriously alarmed us, and excited a painful suspicion that some new event was agitating. However, our fears were presently dispersed by the departure of the whole company from my room, and soon after from the fort: but it was some hours before sleep chased away the ideas which fancy had conjured up.

6.—Took advantage of my new situation, to go to the city; where I paid my grateful respects to Senr. Bras Cardozo, and received the congratulations of several acquaintance on this alleviation of my imprisonment.

Returned by noon, and found that captain Matos had enquired for me in my absence. Stept into his apartments, to learn the reason; when he took the opportunity of showing me his house and (wonder not, reader!) his *manufactory:* for he had originally been a gold and silver-smith, which occupation he still

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publicly continues; nor is it thought any degradation or disgrace to his military rank, either in the regiment of artillery, or as commander of the fort. At present he employs about four-and-twenty workmen, who fill every apartment of the building, except that which I occupy, and a small oratory.

As a tradesman, he conducts his business with great success; each branch being carried on separately, and having its respective artificers. These people are chiefly whites, and free mulattoes; and are paid a mere trifle daily, with the addition of lodging on one side of the casemates, which has been adapted for this purpose. How degrading a mixture in the ranks of society this appears to our ideas! for, admitting the captain to be a proficient in his trade, it is not so clear whether his abilities would, on that account, be exactly suited to the defence of an important fortress, acknowledged one of the keys of Bahia. I cannot conceive what happy power first delegated this trust, or saw any particular qualities

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in the man to deserve it; be it as it may, such appointment was confirmed in Lisbon, and twenty-two years Senr. Matos has had peaceable possession of Fortuleza Barbalho.

7.—Not having seen the linguist for some days past, called on him; and find his absence owing to a domestic calamity:—no less than a divorce from his wife (a native of Calcutta), who has lately transgressed with a common serjeant!

The mode of conducting legal causes of this nature is very different from ours. The first application is made to the judicial power, which gives orders to confine the frail culprit till issue of the affair: and then, after examination of witnesses, &c. transmits the documents, and refers the final determination and sentence of divorce to the ecclesiastical court, so far as respects the man and wife; reserving to itself the punishment of the male delinquent. This latter measure consists of a severe fine and imprisonment, towards those who can afford it; but in the present instance,

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it is expected, will be degradation to a private, and transportation to Angola.

The business is always dispatched without delay: and if the case is very flagrant, the female is doomed to a convent for life, to be maintained by the husband at about tenpence *per diem*. The parties cannot marry again during their joint lives.

8.—The feast of *Nosso Senhora de Concession*. Attended the same in a neighbouring church; where, after grand mass, a concert of sacred music was performed by a full band, with vocal parts. The want of seats in all Catholic churches is particularly inconvenient on an occasion like this; for the whole celebration occupies full three hours, which long time of standing diminishes the pleasure and the interest of the scene.

The female auditors were in the centre of the church, and dropped on their hams in a manner peculiar to the ladies here. A few seats were placed near the altar, for the accommodation of the *chosen male part* of the

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neighbourhood; to whom were distributed small engravings of the heart of Jesus supported by cherubim, and *bouquets* of artificial flowers. This politeness did not extend to the females, who were situated at a greater distance: but a marked neglect of the softer sex is predominant in Brasil on every occasion.

9 and 10.—Completed our attempt to make the room allotted to us rather more decent, at some expence and labour. Our captain wondered at this trouble; declaring, that he thought it extremely ridiculous in me, so temporary a possessor, even to have the floor cleaned. The appearance of *his* house is perfectly consistent with this advice; as I actually conceive the dirt not to have been even washed out during his residence there.

11.—Through a great part of last night I was harassed with uneasy reflections on our situation, and the scenes through which we have passed: to dissipate which I arose early, and strolled to the green-market on the beach; where many small launches daily arrive, from

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the numerous inlets and rivers of the interior bay and neighbouring coasts, depositing their various vegetable cargoes. This abundant display of tropical produce is a rich and pleasing spectacle. The square plain of the market was filled with loads of cocoas, water and musk melons, pumpkins, the ponderous branching clusters of the plantain, the delicious bannanas of San Thome, sweet oranges of the European stocks, and smaller Chinese ones; together with the better acid native sort, introduced from this continent to Seville. The annanas thus brought are little valued here; and certainly inferior to our own, though artificially produced. There are besides immense quantities of other fruits; such as jacas, mammams, jenepappe, guavas, mangoes, tamarinds, ginger, mangaboes, &c. &c. Nor was there any deficiency of culinary stores; cabbage, yams, mandiock, peas, beans, cucumbers, sallad, &c. abounded; and the whole was relieved by the odour of the *bouquets* sold by the female mestezo tapoyans—consisting

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of jessamines, carnations, and roses, all peculiarly fragrant.

I wandered surveying this variegated scene, while the freshness of morning continued; till the sun's rays growing unpleasantly warm, began to raise disagreeable exhalations from the decaying vegetables of former markets, which substances are never removed.

12.—Weather gloomy. Continued at home in the day, and of course in the evening; which latter passes very heavily, having no society in the fort to relieve our own; for captain Matos at no time possesses an idea beyond that of his occupation, and his nights are engaged in the religious ceremony of the Rosario. We used to have this last-mentioned annoyance at the Fort do Mar, but considerably simplified in comparison with what it is here; consisting merely of captain Velozo and family repeating aloud the bead-roll of a hundred and fifty *Ave-marias*, and at each tenth a *Pater-noster*, finishing with a form similar to the litany of our church:—the garrison

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performing the same at their quarters in a sort of recitative. But the pious captain Matos illuminates his oratory, assembles his workmen and slaves, and has added to the usual devotional course several other invocations and prayers to the whole calendar of saints; the performance altogether occupying full two hours: and part of this time in so doleful a strain, that, in spite of the contempt in which I hold this excess of superstition, the monotonous repetition infects me, and I am happy when sleep gives me a respite for another twenty-four hours.

13.—Visited captain Velozo, and my late prison. My conversation with him turned on the salary of the fort-officers, which I find to be so incompetent to support even a common family, as to prevent all surprise at any petty resources, or even (almost) meannesses, to which the commanders may be driven for its increase.

The signal-forts that may be termed in actual service pay only three shillings and four-

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pence a-day to their commanders, with the addition of a small quota of farinha; and the many other fortresses ungarrisoned (viz. Barbalho, San Pedro, &c.) a potack only, about one shilling and tenpence, daily.

14.—The best spots of land immediately adjoining the city are the property of either convents or government. Some of the latter description are applied to charitable purposes: particularly St. Lazarus, about a mile distant from the fort, consisting of an extensive hospital, chiefly for lepers; who have the benefit of a fine air, and all the refreshments which the country affords, to relieve them. It has a number of milch cows immediately belonging to it, and extensive plantations of mandiock surrounding in every direction; and there is a large building for converting this root to farinha.

On an eminence, a small neat church belongs also to the charity. It is kept remarkably clean; but is too far distant from the hospital, and can be used only by conva-

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lescents. We peculiarly enjoyed the walk over the whole situation, as it exhibits a higher prospect of industry than we have lately been in the habit of seeing.

Among the grounds, we observed a spot where several negroes were at work, planting sets of the pepper shrub, which has been lately imported from India by the immediate order of the governor. A trial of it was formerly made, and it throve uncommonly well; but the then government saw reasons to prohibit its culture, which do not seem to exist at this moment.

15 and 16.—I have already observed to what a degree original literature is neglected, and nearly unknown, here: as a proof of which, I have enquired at all the booksellers in the city after new French or English works (to amuse my vacant moments), but to no purpose; they not having one, ancient or modern. One bookseller indeed, with some exultation, produced a Portuguese translation of Robinson Crusoe, and particularly recommended it; but,

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after a due acknowledgment for his offer, I took the liberty of declining the purchase.

17.—Being indisposed, I continued at home, and took no part in the general rejoicing on the queen's birth-day; which is celebrated in much the same way as with us, by firing of shipping and forts, a review of the troops in the square of the palace, levee of the governor, &c. &c.

18.—The view from fort Barbalho deserves the vivid eye and able pen of a Gilpin, to pourtray its rich scenery and elegant vicinity: I shrink unequal to the task, in attempting even a slight delineation.

Passing the draw-bridge to the south, the road winds to the city over a green flat, surrounded with gardens and plantations. At a distance, opposite the fort, we see a small house or two, having walls leading from them; which, with some horses grazing round the paths that intersect each other in various directions, gives to the whole the snug appearance of many small commons frequent in England.

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West of the fort is a deep cultivated vale, over which the many towers and spires of the city make their appearance, glittering with the glassy tiles that cover them. The eye, sweeping to the northward, and passing the green ramparts of fort San Anthonio, is struck with the end of the outer bay; which peeps below, azure, still, and serene, as a fresh-water lake, crowded with the triangular sails of canoes and fishing-boats.

Jutting across the bay, the narrow peninsula of Montserrat extends; interspersed with churches, convents, and seats: over it the view proudly towers, and another bay appears; but is lost among distant islands, beyond which the mountains of the continent rear their blue heads, and terminate the prospect.

North of Barbalho is the convent and church of Solidade, apparently embosomed in trees to the eastward: from whence a deep vale descends, in whose back ground are the rude country and native woods in all their verdant majesty; adding variety to the scene, and dignifying the whole.

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19.—Went with Mrs. Lindley to the convent of Solidade; through a straggling street on the hill, in the direction of the bay: but instead of a country walk, which we had expected and intended, found ourselves exposed to the impertinent curiosity of numbers who on this day (Sunday), like our cits in England, had strolled to their *Casas de Campo*, and stared with astonishment to see a female without the appendage of a chair *.

The convent has nothing to make it remarkable, except its gloomy, extensive, appearance; which, with the close wooden lattices that guard each window, gives it the look of a prison. The church is dedicated to Our Lady; and contains a shrine famous for its miraculous recovery of the sick and afflicted, who have testified their gratitude by numberless offerings, many of which shine resplendent from the image of the Virgin. A topaz, in particular, of an astonishing size and lustre, emitted its

* See description of Bahia.

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rays, and gave me a sacrilegious wish that I were its possessor.

In a valley, at a small distance from Solidade, are a garden and pleasure grounds of a rich merchant which I have heard highly extolled. They glittered, at the distance from which I viewed them, with statues, &c. but I reserved a nearer inspection till another day.

20.—Attended the audience of the governor; and, after waiting some time, was introduced by an aide-de-camp, who attends for the purpose. I passed three extensive saloons; and in the fourth two folding-doors were thrown open, to the presence chamber.

Francis da Cunha Menezes is about forty, tall in person, and has the polite unembarrassed appearance of a man of fashion. I thanked him for our late indulgence; and, after an exchange of the customary compliments, took the opportunity to request my private papers, which I had already so frequently applied for. He desired me to give him a representation in writing to-morrow.

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21.—While sitting at dinner, a knock at our door announced a stranger. An elderly man, decently dressed, pressed in with open arms, and in an exclamation in English requested to embrace me. I shrunk back, startled at so novel an introduction, and desired to know who or what he was. On his professing himself my countryman, and that he came merely to visit me, I offered him a seat, which he took, and then fell into discourse. He began by apologising, that he had forgotten his native language through disuse, having left his country at an early age, but offered in its stead the Portuguese, French, or Latin, with each of which he seemed familiar. The strong lines of his face, and his pronunciation of the English which he spoke, indicated most forcibly that he was a native of Caledonia.

He continued the whole afternoon, conversing with a curious reserve; till his frequent recourse to the wine and spirits on the table, removed this restraint.—I then found that his name was Gordon; his father had

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been a near relation to lord Lovatt, and was concerned in the rebellion of 1715. Following the same principles, he himself, when young, had been engaged in that of 1745; and, having distinguished himself, was necessitated to follow Charles's fortune into France; where, and in other parts of the continent, he had continued for a number of years, serving in the French and Spanish armies, and having once in that period visited London.

For the last five-and-twenty years the old man had been a resident in Brasil, which country he had internally traversed in several directions; and had resided at the diamond mines a long time, in partnership with another person. They were very successful, in purchasing as occasion presented; and came to Bahia with a considerable wealth thus acquired, Gordon's share alone amounting to forty-eight thousand crusadoes; but while preparing to dispose of this property, his partner had eloped with the whole to Lisbon, and left him in the condition of a beggar.

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Since that period he had chiefly resided in the neighbourhood of *Sergippe del Rey;* and during the whole of these wandering, various scenes, never felt a day's sickness, though he was now seventy-three years of age. In his discourse he evinced a smattering only of the various learning to which he pretended, and was besides a confirmed bigot; for, not content with declaring himself a Catholic, he said "he despised *my* religion" (before knowing it), "and all others except that of the "Holy Roman church." I answered, with more urbanity, "that I respected all;" a declaration which still more displeased the old man.

To my questions for information respecting the country, I got only evasive unsatisfactory replies from him, that nearly gave the lie to his pretended superior knowledge; nevertheless, he said he had written on the subject in a history of his life. On my pressing to see this, he flew off again in his discourse; declaring that it related events which should be

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known only after his death. I then requested the part that respected Brasil; and he assured me that I should see it. I put into his hand some volumes on the subject, which he approved; and he recommended further Peregrine de Amerique, which I shall endeavour to procure.

Towards evening he was peculiarly strange and mysterious. He professed a knowledge of me and my affairs that surprised me; and used the names of ministers of the *relacio*, and of government, in a curious manner; but never would come to any point. A favourite spaniel which I have, he desired me to sell; and, on refusal, said that a minister, his friend, had taken a fancy to the animal; and if I would not dispose of it, it should be stolen from me. In short, he went so far, that I concluded him either a spy or a madman, and hinted my wish for his absence; but, instead of this, he declared that he should stop all night. I told him this was impossible, but in vain: and in the end I was obliged to conduct him to a

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casemate below; where, accommodated with bed-clothes, he continued till morning, but was away long before my hour of rising.

22 and 23.—Sent a representation to the governor, as he directed; which was returned with a reference to the minister Claudio. I waited on the latter; and was informed that to-morrow if possible, or at least after the holidays, I should find an answer at the secretary's office, at the palace.

Called at the house of a brother mason, and was casually introduced to some others of the society.

Masonry has ever been decidedly forbidden by the laws of Portugal, and too many victims on account of it have fallen into the hands of the inquisition and of the civil power: but, notwithstanding, it has lately taken root; and several lodges have been established in Lisbon, Oporto, &c. among whose members are many persons of rank, military and naval officers, &c. &c. This is known by government, but is tacitly suffered, which is not the

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case in Brasil; where are also several of the society, who conduct themselves with the greatest reserve, but have not yet any regular lodges. That there is greater latitude on this head at present, is evinced by my masonic certificate being seized with the other private papers by the minister; which I have since avowed, and without any ill effect whatever.

24.—Walked to the church of the Franciscans; where a solemn office was performed over the remains of a rich colonel, of the island of Itaporica, attended by the governor and the principal inhabitants.

The body was placed within the rails of the altar*; adjoining which sat the superior of the monastery, supported by the guardian and provedore: all most sumptuously habited in robes of black velvet, nearly covered with a deep rich gold lace. At a small distance, and at the head of the corpse, were two monks

* A considerable space is left, in large Catholic churches, between the rails and altar.

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at reading desks, in white point-lace vestments; and extending from them in a double line on each side to the altar, sat other brothers, in their usual habits, each with a quarto volume of the office in his hands. The body was lying on a pyramidical bier of four heights (with pillars supporting each), surmounted with a coffin; the whole covered with black velvet, embroidered with double borders of broad gold-lace, and the pillars entwined with the same.

The deceased lay in the first space (or story) of the bier, dressed in his habit as chevalier of the order of Christ;—a white sarsnet robe, with short scarlet cloak and scarf of satin, red morocco buskins, a silver ornamented helmet, with gloves on his hands (the right grasping a rich sword): the face was exposed, and he appeared about forty years of age.

The office was sung, an organ and full band accompanying: on its ceasing, the friars and spectators, each bearing an immense wax candle, followed the body to the centre of the

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church; where it was deposited, and the doors were closed.

25 to 28.—My Christmas dinner was neither attended with friends, nor enlivened by society. Solitary I sat, indulging in retrospective thoughts of happier times. My *best friend* checked me; and, recollecting, we concluded our morsel, thankful for the present good. In the afternoon we took an unfrequented path from the fort, which led to a cultivated valley, and amused ourselves in viewing the rich vegetation till evening.

Christmas is observed here as a great holiday, by all ranks. The good things of this life, in the eating and drinking line, do not entirely abound on this occasion, as with us; the genius of the people not lying that way: but they make parties to the neighbouring villages, and continue some days; banishing the general reserve with music, dancing, cards, intrigue, &c. The church of Boa Fim, on the peninsula of Montserrat, is a celebrated place of assembly for amusement at

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this time; where, after performing their devotions, they welcome pleasure in the vicinity; thus uniting religion and voluptuousness, and clearing their consciences of old sins ere they commit new ones. The situation of the church is described as beautiful and worth viewing.

29 and 30.—Had two trips to the city after my petition for my papers, and was referred till after the holidays.

Enquired at the house of a friend (an apothecary) for a person to accompany me in the woods, to inspect some medicinal plants; but was surprised to hear that he himself procured these by purchasing them of slaves and mestezo indians at his own door, as offered for sale, and no one in Bahia has any other method. He could only refer me to a chance enquiry in the gardens around the city.

31.—I commenced my search, but in vain. I then attempted to find what I wanted without a guide, in an adjoining wood; where, after continuing some time without success,

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and scratching myself severely, I penetrated through the thicket to a great distance from my entrance. A house was near, to which I had recourse for enquiring my way to the city: I found it to be a country seat called Matatu, most delightfully situated. I was directed through a jessamine and rose walk to the road, which was shaded with lofty trees of the jakitacaba, loaded with massy fruit.

After passing some other charming retreats, arrived at the fort to dinner, but completely fatigued; and I shall not be in a hurry to repeat such an excursion in this climate.

1803. JAN. 1.—I begin the year in trouble and embarrassment; yet still with a perfect reliance on an almighty protecting Providence.

While reading aloud to amuse the evening, I was suddenly taken ill, and obliged to retire for the night.

2.—Find myself affected with every symptom of a fever, and my nerves tremulous to a high degree; can scarcely guide my pen. This

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day finishes the holidays, of which we have had no less than seven celebrated in the last nine days.

3 to 5.—Nearly recovered, but not free from fever. Senr. Barrato, an European physician, visited me, in the kindest manner, on hearing of my illness; and desired me to be under no apprehension, as a day or two will restore me: This has given me fresh spirits; for I much feared the effects of such an illness during the intense heat which now prevails.

6.—To-day ventured in the air, to witness the mode in which the inhabitants celebrate Twelfth-day. It is called by them *Dia des Reis*, or "Day of the Kings;" in allusion to three who are supposed to have worshipped and offered to our Saviour, with the wise men of the East.

Here itinerant musicians with guitars, drums, &c. began last night (the eve, or vigil, of the festival) to traverse the streets in groups from house to house without ceremony, making a barbarous discord in each; and after re-

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peating a regular silly form, pass on to annoy the next inhabitant: this they continued the whole night, particularly in the vicinity of the city; while crowds participated in the rude mirth, and seemed to enjoy the scene. To-day this was continued with apparently undiminished zest; even each passenger in the street was encountered, and joked in return: in short, it resembled an Italian carnival in confusion, but was deficient in all the poignant wit and lively interest which this latter festival inspires.

What relation this ceremony has to the good kings whose memory is thus so curiously preserved, I have not yet learnt: but I cannot help thinking it a pity that these dark vestiges of the fourteenth century are not generally abolished.

7 to 11.—Three times have I visited the minister Claudio for my papers, in vain; nearly exhausting myself in the severe heat, as he lives at a distance: but I will not repeat the application.

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If a man in office could feel how much degraded he appears in the failure of a promise, such cases would surely not occur so frequently.

12 to 17.—Once more had the happiness to see the British flag displayed in the bay. It was from a private India ship; the Triton, captain Anstiss. I went on board, and was received in the most friendly way by the captain; who accommodated me with the news of the day, which I have so long and ardently desired: I continued to a late hour, enjoying this novel treat; and feel myself absolutely revivified by the long-lost indulgence of society.

Five gentlemen of respectability, among whom were a captain and a lieutenant of infantry, also paid a friendly visit to captain Anstiss on Friday last; which being reported to the governor, he instantly ordered their arrest and confinement. This measure took place yesterday, together with the arrest also of the lieutenant of the guard-boat on duty at the time of the visit. Positive orders were likewise

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issued, that no inhabitant should be admitted on board, or boats alongside, the Triton. In consequence, some ship-carpenters going on board this morning with a pass from the intendant of marine (or port admiral), were stopt by the guard-boat and compelled to return.

18.—I advised captain Anstiss to make immediate application to the governor, and accompanied him in the character of linguist. His excellency received us with every mark of politeness, and excused the severity by particular orders which he had from his court on that head; referring us, respecting the carpenters, to the intendant of marine. We went to that officer, who said that common carpenters were not sufficient to examine the vessel's damage, and there must be a survey of the Triton by the officers of the dock-yard.

19.—These officers accordingly attended in great form; and reported that the ship had sprung a leak in her bows, in a place so concealed by timbers, that it was impossible to repair it without unloading the vessel.

20.—Captain Anstiss obtained his certi-

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ficate of survey; and was directed by the intendant to address the governor (by petition) for leave to unload, repair, and sell part of the cargo to pay the expences.

21.—The good porter and cheese on board the Triton (articles to which we have been so long strangers), tempted me to request of the governor permission to land a small quantity of each, not wishing to infringe his strict regulations: but the matter was so great an object to the revenue and government of Bahia, that my request was refused.

In the evening walked with captain Anstiss to visit the new prisoners mentioned in my journal of the 17th, who are confined in the council-room of the barracks. We found them very comfortably accommodated, and surrounded with friends, consisting of the genteelest inhabitants of the place; among whom was a priest of the city, a musical composer, who sung his own strains to a guitar, while wit, laughter, and wine, abounded: they made light of their confinement; and the moments

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passed so agreeably, that I left them with reluctance.

22.—Captain Anstiss received for answer to his petition of the 20th, that he might unload under the immediate superintendance and inspection of the *guard di mor*, and a clerk of the custom-house: but the liberty of selling to liquidate his expences, could not be granted; a new order having lately arrived from Lisbon, that in these cases a sufficient quantity of goods must be taken from the vessel or vessels and sent to Lisbon for sale; out of which the original debt, freight to Europe, and expence of sales, are to be deducted, and the overplus (if any) returned to the owners in London or elsewhere.

Such is the assistance which our *faithful* allies of Portugal give to our commerce; and such the hospitality to be expected by unfortunate vessels in distress who seek their shores, if unhappily they have not letters of credit, which in this distant part of America few are provided with.

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Not content with taking immense sums for port charges *, and having six custom-house officers constantly on board, besides other impositions; they now have adopted this new mode of distress, to injure the unhappy stranger.

Captain Anstiss remonstrated against this answer in vain; and then requested that a vessel might be sent to unload the Triton, which the intendant faithfully promised for the 24th.

23.—A small brig whaler, the Vigilance of London, entered the 18th for repairs. The master, however, finding what kind of a place he was in, hurried his business, and in an incomplete state was ready for sea this morning, but unprepared to pay the charge already incurred; the vessel was therefore detained, although he wanted a trifle only of completing the sum I had the pleasure of seeing him out of their power before evening.

24.—The intendant made the most paltry

* See Appendix.

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excuse, on application for the promised vessel; and finally said, none was to be procured. Captain Anstiss, much hurt, declared he could not submit to further delay: but would take a few workmen, and repair his ship in the best manner her present situation admitted; requesting a pass for the purpose, which the intendant granted.

25.—The boats with the workmen arrived alongside the Triton, having an intendant's pass, countersigned by the governor, which they produced to the lieutenant of the guard-boat, who permitted them to go on board. They were, however, still prevented, by the custom-house officers; till they should obtain the permission also of the provedore of the custom-house. Captain Anstiss was justly exasperated; being thus no forwarder, after encountering immense difficulties and continuing thirteen days, than on his arrival. He came on shore; and, with some further trouble, we obtained the leave of the provedore, and the carpenters began their work.

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I have been tediously particular in daily detailing this affair, in order to inform those who may touch at Brasil, what they may expect, if not provided against such difficulties beforehand.

The same form, delays, and vexation, exist throughout the extent of the coast. At Rio Janeiro they used to be more tolerable; but now that place is also on a complete equality in these respects: for this extreme severity is a new and general measure, and seems to denote a political hatred striking at our commerce, which in all probability will soon develope itself more fully.

26 and 27.—On an excursion towards upper Tapagippe, and skirting the heavy woods which extend to the interior, I observed the trees more loaded with bees' nests than even the neighbourhood of Porto Seguro. They consist of a ponderous shell of clay, cemented similarly to martins' nests, swelling from high trees about a foot thick, and forming an oval mass full two feet in diameter. When broken,

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the wax is arranged as in our hives, and the honey abundant; but this latter substance is here little valued, sugar being so plentiful. The wax is also neglected by the Brasilians; the supplies of that article being very great from their African colonies.

28.—In the cool of the day took a walk with my wife to the garden of a merchant near Solidade—the wonder and pride of Bahia: it is situated most charmingly, but the place itself is frivolously arranged and decorated in the old French style; consisting of small flower-parterres laid out in various shapes, and guarded by numberless leaden divinities and statues, which marked each angle of the walks, and were stuck on the walls of entrance, steps and terrace of the house, &c. &c. A small fountain was in the centre of an inner garden; and beyond that a grotto, miserably disposed, and the shells paltry, notwithstanding this country affords so great a variety of valuable marine and concrete productions.

A summer-house covered with a beautiful

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native running shrub, attracted my attention; as did also the variety of flowers, several of which are non-descript. The grounds around the garden are yet untouched, and capable of being disposed in the most elegant style; but though the possessor has unbounded wealth, and a peculiar *penchant* for his residence, he wants that discriminating taste and eye to nature necessary for completing a work of this kind.

29.—While intently reading the various news and publications which I had procured from the Triton, I heard a tumultuous noise in the square of the fort, and conversation in the English language. On looking out, I saw a number of people under a guard; and found them to be the captain and crew of a whaler brig, the Anne-Augusta, wrecked to the southward a few days since, and now conducted to the fort as a residence. I welcomed my brothers in misfortune, and endeavoured to make them comfortable for the night.

30.—I endured the noon-day heat, in en-

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deavouring to collect a few of the many elegant butterflies and moths which abound about this hour; but was soon exhausted by the immense warmth, and returned unequal to the exertion.

In the evening resumed my purpose. During my long tour, an elderly Indian stood in the recess of a wood with a musquet half-pointed; which rather alarmed me. He was waiting for tatoos, or armadilloes *, which seldom appear before dusk; they are animals of the swine species, and are esteemed fine eating. I think them rather insipid; somewhat between a sucking pig and a rabbit. This *Brasilian game* is usually roasted in its armour.

31, to Feb. 3.—The fineness of the evenings here cannot be surpassed in any climate; and this part of the day, after the extreme warmth, is irresistibly inviting. We walked out to San Lazarus †; where our foreign appearance attracted the director's attention, who politely

* See description of Porto Seguro.

† See Journal of December 14.

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invited us to repose a moment, and brought out the general collation of the genteel Brasilians—fruit, confection, and bread, wine, and *liqueur*. After our repast, I accompanied him alone through the hospital. This building I think well adapted to the purpose of its foundation; possessing the benefits of air, and water whose mineral qualities are of great service in the cure of that afflicting disorder the leprosy. The wings are appropriated to male patients, and the centre reserved (entirely apart) for females; the wards are clean, and below have a number of baths and convenient offices. This edifice was erected about seventeen years ago at his majesty's expence; and is more than supported by the grounds attached to it, which we are invited to visit to-morrow.

The plantation of San Lazar evinces that the soil of Brasil is capable of raising the united products of the globe. Here are seen luxuriantly abounding the spices of the Moluccas, the rice of Asia, the grain of Europe, and the

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various tribes of pulse and farinaceous roots; besides the riches peculiar to America, both in fruit and vegetables.

This spot of industry has been immediately patronised by three successive governors; and reflects great honour on them, as holding out a pattern which, if generally followed, would not only enrich, but make the country a perfect paradise. The old gentleman (an European) who has conducted the whole, accompanied us in our walk: he mentioned that the orange and lime trees, after setting the shoots, bear in two years, and are fine trees in four; many examples of which he pointed out. A number of the young trees are exposed to dreadful ravages from the large brown ants; which, if they once take possession of a tree, strip it of every leaf in the course of a few days, and injure the tender bark so that it never recovers: not even fumigation, or any other method yet discovered, prevents the destruction when once begun. The trees are therefore generally planted in a circular trench,

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where water is constantly supplied for the first years, till the tree attains such a growth as to bid defiance to this puny destroyer. It is not only the orange tree which this insect infects, but cultivated vegetation in general; to prevent which, plantations of this sort are chiefly in valleys, encircled with an artificial stream, and the nests of ants are carefully destroyed within.

Feb. 4.—What an envious antipathy exists against poor England! A vessel arrived from Lisbon this day, has brought intelligence of a general insurrection in the south of Britain; that the rebels are in great force, and the government will surely be overturned! This news they date the 4th of December; and, although I have reasoned on its impossibility (captain Smith * having spoken a vessel December 2), and informed the good folks that the origin of all this must be some trifling disturbance of the miners, my rhetoric is unavailing, and

* Late master of the wrecked vessel Anne-Augusta, mentioned in the journal of Jan. 29.

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they will insist that old England is now involved in certain ruin!

5.—Bahia is surely advancing in civilization: the European dress I see daily more generally adopted among the ladies; and I am informed of a new establishment commencing this evening,—no less than a public concert with card parties twice a-week, conducted by the chief musician here (an Italian). The regulations seem to promise that this institution will continue select, and may lead to a more unreserved and familiar intercourse than has hitherto existed in the society of the city.

6 to 12.—The Triton departed. We shall feel somewhat solitary after this, having had the agreeable pleasure of their society for several weeks.

Senr. Gordon, whom I mentioned some time since, made his appearance again, and apologised for his behaviour when here before; a continuance in which extravagance occasioned an accident soon afterwards, that has been the cause of his eclipse so long.

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The old man, it seems, had fallen down a deep flight of stairs, and contused his head in such a manner, that he was obliged to undergo a very serious operation, which he has luckily survived. I requested the papers which he promised me; but he continued to excuse himself on that point, and evaded the subject.

The book which he recommended * I have perused; and find it merely an old moral tour in Brasil, conveying scarcely any real information.

On captain Smith's arrival about ten days past, I recommended his sending launches with his mate and people to the wreck, to endeavour the recovery of part of it. They not returning as expected, Smith was extremely uneasy, and set off with four seamen and a whale-boat, in search of them: the night was very dark; and a fresh breeze carried them nearly out of sight of land, which they regained with some difficulty: had they been forced a league further, it is doubtful whether they must

* Peregrine de Amerique.

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not have been lost; being without either compass or provisions. They found the launches loaded with a considerable salvage, which, on their return, the government immediately ordered into its own custody, to be disposed of.

13 to 17.—The surrounding valleys abound in orange trees, now in universal blossom. The air is at once unusually full of their fragrance; a circumstance occasioned by a low heavy cloud passing at the instant, and which, compressing the volatile particles of the atmosphere, thus gave them a more perceptible body: in a short time, the cloud evaporated in a heavy rain, and the temporary sweetness was destroyed.

The sun passed us two days ago for the northward, and it is worth observing how its progress has been marked by rain: slight showers beginning some days since, which keep increasing, and I find will lead on to the wet season, commencing generally in March, and continuing (with scarcely any intermission) till May.

We employ most of our evenings in stroll-

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ing round the exterior of the fort, and selecting the most curious plants; but find an immense, and irremediable, want in having no systematic guide to direct our botanical endeavours.

18.—An application has been this day made to captain Smith, for information respecting the establishment of a whale fishery by shipping from hence.

The coast abounds with whales. A few only of them are killed in large boats from the shore, to which the prizes are conveyed for boiling; but the oil thus produced by no means corresponds with the consumption, and is consequently dear. Some merchants, more than usually enterprising, wish to obviate this by sending vessels out on the British plan of boiling on board: and this scheme, if carried into execution, must answer every expected advantage; from the quantity of whales at their very door (as it were), which will not only supply them at a cheap rate, but also form a most valuable article of exportation.

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19.—The immense trouble which Smith finds in arranging his affair, so perplexes him, that I have taken it in hand; the delays of government in the most trifling business are astonishing. The salvage had been delivered to their custody; and documents innumerable, with offices in proportion, I have had to pass, to get it out again for sale.

Some trifling articles the private property of the master, he requested by petition to have granted to him. Previously to his obtaining them, he was obliged to justify his claim by three witnesses; and four sheets of paper were filled by an attorney with the process: this, after being recorded in a proper office, had then to pass five different signatures for giving it validity; the expences thus amounting to nearly as much as the effects were worth.

20.—A young lady of sixteen was this morning professed at the church adjoining the nunnery of Solidade, to accommodate a family convenience. The father, a rich considerable merchant, made public rejoicing on the oc-

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casion. A ship belonging to him in the bay, and others of his friends', were dressed in colours, and fired three several salutes in compliment. Adjoining the convent a fair was held, and bands of music played all day. In the evening a most magnificent display of fireworks commenced, the machinery of which extended a length of three hundred yards: they took up the space of two hours in exhibiting, without intermission; they were of the most superior kind, and closed the celebration of the day. This public rejoicing at an act which perhaps dooms the poor victim to certain misery during life, and at all events to perpetual seclusion from society, is but like the practice of gilding a pill to palliate its bitterness. I met some few Portuguese friends that dare to think for themselves, who condemned the ceremony in far severer terms than I have myself expressed: concluding with the distant hope of yet seeing some alteration in a religion which encourages such sacrifices, as well as in the government that countenances

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acts so contrary to the true policy and benefit of a colony deficient of inhabitants.

21.—The heat and reflection from the fire-works, and sitting rather longer than usual with the friends who accompanied me to the fort, have together brought on a slight illness to-day. It is astonishing what minute deviations affect the animal system in this climate.

22.—For the last three days (preceding Lent) a singular annual custom has been practised among the inhabitants, of playing all sorts of antic tricks to the passengers in the streets, and with each other. Great numbers of apparently coloured eggs have been for some days exposed to sale on the occasion, made of blowed wax, filled with water and the end sealed: these are thrown against you by *the ladies;* and on the slightest touch they break, and give a momentary sprinkling. Powder is likewise darted out of every window, false coin nailed to the pavement, &c. &c.

This curious extravagance is called *in-*

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trudes; and I imagine it another remnant of the carnival of the southern parts of Europe.

23.—Lent has commenced with all its accustomed severity: I dined with captain Isbister, of an English brig now here; who, at least by the abundance of his table at this holy season, is no Catholic.

24.—Two inhabitants of Porto Seguro made an enquiry this morning after our welfare. They brought me the compliments of my acquaintance, and news of the country: this little attention I found very gratifying from that quarter.

25.—Captain Isbister was ready for sailing this morning; but was detained respecting port charges, which he determined to resist as peculiarly oppressive. It has long been the practice to put six custom-house guards on board of each British vessel, of whatever size or description *; and this at the payment of five shillings and four pence each *per diem,* which soon amounts to a considerable sum. After

* Except men-of-war.

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repeated applications to the governor and intendant of marine on the subject, and being detained the greater part of a day, he procured a third part of the sum to be reduced. This will assuredly form a precedent, which (it is to be hoped) all future visitors of the port will adhere to for their own sake.

26.—Government is using every diligence to render this colony more productive; not only in planting exotics, as already mentioned, but also by opening their salt-petre mines, perhaps the first in the world. This is no new discovery; having been first found in the government of don Joao de Lancastro, in the year 1695: but the distance inland was then deemed an insuperable objection to working them; and they have been entirely neglected since that period till within the last three years, when it was determined to form roads to the spot; and an engineer was dispatched from Lisbon to conduct the undertaking. These mines are distant sixty leagues to the WSW. and the communication, it is expected,

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will be soon complete. The quality of the salt-petre is said to be of the first kind; and it is found in substance.

27, to MARCH 2.—For many days there has been an immense flight of white and yellow butterflies. They never settle, and proceed in a direction from the north-west to the south-east. Neither the fort nor any other building impedes them: they steadily pursue their course; which being to the ocean (at only a small distance), they must consequently perish.

It is singular that at present no other kind of these insects is to be seen, notwithstanding the country generally abounds in such a variety.

3 to 7.—The trifling loss of some fowls which my servant found concealed in an out-house of the captain of the fort, and I could not get restored, brought on a difference in which the captain and family used the most abusive and insulting language. As an only means of redress, I requested the governor's permission to take a house in the city, under

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whatever regulations he pleased: but no answer was returned, nor any notice taken of my application.

I have been shown a petition to the prince of Brasil, from the officers of the army, forts, and public offices; requesting leave of his highness to found a house and charity for the reception of their widows and families, or for giving assistance to them from the funds of such house. To establish this, the petitioners were ready severally to dedicate half of their pay for a twelvemonth, and prayed the remainder from the prince's beneficence. The petition is to be immediately forwarded; and they hope a favourable answer, having no institution of this kind yet in existence.

8.—The portrait of a miser is ever the same, except as difference of countries may somewhat vary the shade.

I had an order to receive some cash this morning from a Signor Antonio de Oliveira. On entering his house, a thin half-starved pale-visaged clerk sat writing on a wretched table

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in a dirty anti-chamber. He announced me to some one in an inner room; where, after due caution, I was admitted: I found a man weighing some gold sleeve-buttons, which a poor creature at his side was probably selling or pawning. In a cross tone he told me to wait; and pointed to a door, where I understood his *principal* was. I was shortly introduced to Signor Oliveira himself—an old man covered with grey hair and wrinkles, standing selling some pieces of chintz to two female customers, whom he cautiously watched as they surveyed his goods. The room was large; and was hung with old paintings of saints and evangelists, nearly dropping from their frames with the dust they sustained, as was a Jesus which tottered on its cross. In a corner was a shelf on which a silver-hilted hanger, a silver bason, and other riches, had once *shone*, but were now nearly obscured by dirt: a few antique chairs, an immense press, and a broken table, composed the rest of his furniture; unless indeed twenty trunks placed around come under that description.

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On the table a water-melon (cheap, cooling, sober diet!) lay cut, with a plate of farinha. The old man seated me, but in a situation where I was in view as well as his customers; and requested my patience till he had dispatched them: they were particular in their purchase; and to accommodate them he had to open three or four trunks, carefully replacing the contents of each, and locking it before opening another. When the females withdrew, I produced my assignation; and found the sum most accurately counted and piled (being silver) on a stool behind him covered with a cloth. On my informing the old *Senhor* that I had been promised gold, he carried part of the silver to the press before mentioned; on his opening which I was astonished at the quantity of bags that stood, apparently full of coin, besides loose articles of gold and silver separate and distinctly arranged. He opened one bag and completed my demand; and I departed with an impression of wonder that a human being could spend his life in accumulating wealth without any

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view to apply it, and make his whole happiness consist in such practices of accumulation.

9.—Several vessels have arrived within these last few days from Lisbon, which place they left early in February; but they bring no information relative to us.

10.—It is remarkable what sums the established religion here requires in alms from its votaries, and how freely the requisition is obeyed. Every day the holy brothers of the orders of St. Francis, Carmel, St. Theresa, Benedict, &c. knock at the doors or windows of the inhabitants, rich or poor, and do not depart without a tribute, or at least without being sturdily importunate. Besides these licensed pillagers, there is a legion of subordinate agents; such as the friars of the Holy Sepulchre, of Misericordia, the Capuchins, and (worst of all) the brothers of the Sanctissimo Sacrement: which latter, with a short blue or crimson silk cloak over their ordinary dress, a silver staff in their hands, and a large velvet pocket bearing an embossed silver plate, meet you at every turn; and, with an air of au-

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thority, demand an offering, which is rarely refused them. I am now tolerably known as an English heretic, and they therefore wave their claim from me; it was, however, so strongly enforced this morning, that I was compelled to be very abrupt with the begging son of the church, who, in return, gave me his *malediction* most audibly.

11 to 15.—The city is well supplied with fish, but this is dear. The season of Lent calls forth the extra labour of the fisherman, and it is wonderful to see the profusion now exhibited in the market; yet the price continues, and the demand is more than sufficient for the consumption of the whole.—This bay produces great plenty of the scaly tribe, and in immense variety: I have no-where seen them of such beautiful colours: a small yellow and black fish called *soldiers*, a large purple fish of the carp species, a transparent white flat fish, and some others I think non-descript; or, if known, they are so singular that I want a work on Ichthyology to assist my memory.

Shell-fish are in abundance;—oysters, mus-

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cles, &c.: turtle also, but not esteemed; and these are destroyed merely for the shell; they are chiefly of the hawksbill kind; and slaves are employed to catch them on the sandy beaches, but even these men refuse the food which is with us so rare and costly. There are several curious shells found in different parts of the bay.

The insect called in the West Indies *chegoes* (but here *bische)* is very abundant here; and is painfully troublesome when it has once insinuated itself under the skin, and very difficult to eradicate. A short time since one larger than a pea was extracted from the sole of my foot, but it broke during the operation: I imagine that part of its eggs were left behind; as, for some days, I have had an itching pain, with swelling gradually increasing, that entirely confines me: but I expect, from the appearance, that it will early rise to a head sufficient for a second extraction.

16 to 17.—Dined with a friend, who has his *saloon* (the name with which they dignify

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their best rooms) ornamented with a set of French engravings of their late victorious generals. It was remarkable with what enthusiasm my Senhor recapitulated their exploits, and dwelt on their particular merits; deducing, perhaps, not the most liberal inferences on the occasion. This partiality for the new republicans and their principles, I have long observed very general both here and in other parts of Brasil, among the younger branches of society; who have imbibed such notions so effectually, that I should not wonder at this circumstance eventually causing a total change in their political situation. They already ridicule their subjection, and seem to be conscious that they possess the most desirable country in the world, sufficient of itself to supply all the wants of man.

18 to 24.—Waited on the governor with captain Smith, to obtain him a passage in a king's brig for Lisbon. The audience was crowded, and we staid in the antichamber some time for admittance. It appeared sin-

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gular that several of the suitors were females; who were shewn the preference of entrance, and, to judge by their countenances at their return, had no cause to complain of their reception*;—except an elderly woman (apparently poor and distressed), who repassed us trembling, and unable to restrain the bursting tear. His excellency granted our request, but had no news whatever for *me*.

Our attendauce was not simply confined to addressing the governor; for the greatest part of a day was lost in applications at the palace, secretary's office for passports, &c. While sitting with the aide-de-camp in waiting, I observed that he committed several to prison for petty offences, and acted in these instances as majesterially as the governor himself could have done.

A deserter was brought in, and instantly ordered to confinement for a court-martial; when the aide-de-camp assured me, he would inevitably be doomed to work in irons for six

* I find the above mode of application by no means novel in Brasil; and, at times, *peculiarly* successful.

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years; that three days' desertion were sufficient to incur this punishment; but the culprit just committed, had been absent from his regiment three years, in which time he had settled at Sergippe with his family, and lived in every comfort—being now caught on board his own launch in coming to purchase necessaries from the city. This affecting domestic picture, I observed, ought to soften his sentence; which the aide-de-camp declared, on the contrary, would aggravate his crime: but while speaking, hearing a noise in the square, I looked out—and found the poor deserter had given his attendants the slip, taken to his heels, and seemed, by his uncommon speed, to bid defiance to all pursuit.

Captain Smith sailed for Lisbon. I saw him on board, and parted with regret; having found him an honest and inoffensive character, and his residence having enlivened the period which was now proportionably clouded by the idea that we are again alone, and have no point to which to look for *our* departure.

I purchased captain Smith's right to the

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wreck; and sent my late mate, William Barker, to examine it.

25.—The Annunciation of the Virgin; a grand feast here: but I am so tired with the insipid repetition and sameness of their church ceremonies, that I did not stir from the fort.

26.—Had a trifling order on the royal bank or treasury, which I tendered for payment; and though only about sixteen pounds, was put off till a future day. I remonstrated with some surprise on the occasion; but was informed that there would absolutely be no cash in the bank till the following week. I find this is by no means singular: for as soon as money is received, a public day is appointed for its issue; when the whole is generally expended, and many creditors frequently remain who must await another turn.

27 to 30.—We passed the day with a married friend and party, whose urbanity and politeness forms a contrast to most of his countrymen. His house is situated at the head of the bay, and possesses every convenience.

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Our dinner was composed of all that Bahia affords, although in Lent: after coffee, cards were introduced; we thus spent a most agreeable day.

My mate William returned from the wreck; but with so unsatisfactory an account, that I determined to investigate it myself if possible, and applied to the governor for ten days' absence: this he unexpectedly granted, as well as a passport from the secretary's office. I immediately engaged a country launch (or barge) with three triangular sails, particularly constructed for sailing.

31.—By day-break got under sail; and, after a fine run of ten hours, arrived at the morro of St. Paul's. This I had before seen only at a great distance, as apparently a high bluff rugged hill; but when near, it is found covered with beautiful verdure, and on its extreme point stands a neglected fortification. Passing this, the land forms a small deep bay; the water of which is transparent, and as placid as a mill-pond.

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On landing, another fort presents itself, in tolerable order, and garrisoned with a hundred and fifty soldiers. Near it stands a miserable town of clay huts, the site of which is delightful on the side of the hill.

This place is the capital of the presidio of the island of St. Paul's, and has a governor, who commands also several small towns (or rather villages) adjoining. We were compelled to touch here, from the wind being so scant that we could not pass the outside of the island, but were obliged to take another route through an inland sea which the country forms, but where no vessels are allowed to sail without declaring at the morro their destination and business.

Our stay was momentary; and on our way to the passage just mentioned, we coasted the bold shore of the island, which strikingly resembles St. Helena, having the same deep indented valleys, and in fancy I pictured Jamestown, Munden's fort, &c. &c. but here nature is far more softened, verdant, and picturesque.

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Night overtook us after we entered the narrows, where the sea is contracted to the dimension of a river, and our launch *mestre* refusing to proceed in the dark, we anchored. After eating some fowl prepared on board, and taking a cheerful glass of diluted spirit, I lay down, wrapped in my cloak, on the raised part of the vessel's stern, under cover of a small cocoa thatched hovel, forming their cabins. The night being particularly serene, I thought it sufficiently comfortable for this climate; but before midnight these pleasing ideas vanished, and I was awaked with a sudden hurricane. The rain began to fall in torrents, so that our poor shed was soon penetrated, and we were thoroughly drenched till morning.

April 1.—A kind hour of warm sun put us somewhat to rights, and I began to lose all remembrance of the night while surveying this charming navigation; sometimes two or three miles wide, at others not a quarter of a mile, and to the extreme of the water's edge an endless range of evergreen mangroves. The

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numberless points and openings formed by the land, the huts and villas on the banks, and the small canoes with their latten sails gliding in every direction, made the whole scene most delightful. In the evening we arrived at the town of St. Anthony de Boypeba, on the rocks adjoining to which the brig had been wrecked.

2.—Surely this place has some fatality annexed to it at this period. On my arrival I heard that an unfortunate Spanish vessel was lost a few nights ago near the same spot as the brig, bound to Bahia and Europe, from Buenos Ayres, with a most valuable cargo of hides, cocoa, cascarilla, copper, &c.; the loss was so sudden and complete, that the crew had merely time to save themselves and chests, and I found them here in a truly deplorable condition; particularly a gentleman owner of nearly the whole property, who by this accident is entirely ruined.

The English brig was wrecked on a reef of rocks called the Morrera, adjoining the bar of

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Boypeba; the Spanish vessel, on the *Point des Castellianos* *, three leagues more to the southward. This last is a fatal place to navigators, as covered rocks extend a considerable distance from the point: and *no vessels ought to near the coast here within half a degree, as all our charts are very defective to the south of Bahia.* I have seen some valuable manuscript Portuguese charts; the best English is a small one published by Laurie and Whittle, Fleet-street.

Captain Smith's late brig I found completely ruined, although entire, and my expectations of getting the vessel off quite disappointed; so that my trip is fruitless, except in the pleasure which it has afforded me of viewing this fine part of Brasil.

3.—Palm Sunday: which, as the commencement of holy-week, is particularly reverenced; and, although in a country church, high mass was celebrated with music, &c. after which a priest presented each of the in-

* Spaniards' point.

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habitants with the white stalk of a cocoa palm about two feet in length, entwined with tinsel, and ornamented with bunches of coloured paper. This gift (having been previously consecrated) they guard with pious care, and they assured me that it was an infallible preventive against danger from thunder-storms; on the appearance of which, if severe, they burn the holy palm with proper faith—and are thus made undoubtedly secure.

4.—Made a few trips on board the wreck, and brought away some trifles of little or no value. Returning quite exhausted, and with the addition of a cold caught the first night of my excursion, I feel myself seriously ill, and mean to hasten my return to-morrow in consequence.

5.—As I had appointed the launch to sail with high-water early in the morning, the pilot called me at half past four for the purpose; but when he arrived on board, he refused to get under weigh, saying there was a deficiency of water to pass the bar. My illness had in-

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creased during the night; and as I knew that if I continued, and should find myself unable to remove from Boypeba, that place afforded no assistance to relieve me, this refusal of the *signor mestre* quite exasperated: but intreaties and threats were equally vain to alter his resolution, and I determined to proceed in the canoe that now brought me from the shore, it being a very large one. The bargain was soon made for six milreas (1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* sterling); and after ordering some jerk beef, biscuit, and water, I took my servant, and, with the two mulattoes of the canoe, proceeded to sea. We had a fine run to the morro, which we passed after four hours' sail; but the wind failing, we could not proceed directly for Bahia, and were obliged to take a circuitous route by the inside of the island Itaporica, through a navigation similar to that lately described *. If the former had struck me as pleasingly romantic, this far exceeded it; the land on each

* In the journal of March 31.

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side being more broken into valleys, a continued succession of hill and dale, with an infinitude of open and cultivated spots, enlivened by endless cottages on the shore, and seats and plantations on the higher grounds. We passed San Tomar, a most beautiful village, in the afternoon; where I purchased farinha for our first meal: my people having neglected to put more than two biscuits into the canoe. Leaving the shore, we made a fire on a piece of hard wood ranged across the canoe for the purpose, and began to cook our humble repast, as I would not lose the present fine wind by eating at the village. We had an earthen pot belonging to the mulattoes; but on mustering our other necessaries, so improvident had I been, that we found only one knife, and a divided calabash used for scooping water out of the canoe, which latter we were obliged to use in turn both to eat and drink out of. Notwithstanding this poor accommodation, and still worse fare of dried tasteless beef, &c. hunger sweetened the morsel, and I remained well satisfied.

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By evening we arrived at the town of the island bearing the same name; in passing which we had to run across the bay about twenty miles to Bahia. The wind blew fresh from the eastward, which was not very favourable; and the old master of the canoe was against attempting any further, but wished to anchor and await the land breeze of the morning. I persuaded him, however, to go forward, but had proceeded only a small distance, when a heavy sea nearly upset the canoe, and thus forced us to return to Itaporica. I went on shore to purchase some fish for supper; and passed through the town, which was more considerable and populous than I expected, having a brisk trade, whale fisheries, distilleries, &c. and likewise the general mart of the island, and rendezvous of all the launches passing through the many inlets and creeks of this part of the bay.

A strong fort commands the point on which the town is situated; near which are two churches, one of them now rebuilding on a grand scale. The warehouses, wharfs, &c.

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were large and convenient; and some houses of individuals very neat, but intermingled with the miserable huts of others which so abound in all the towns and cities here.

I found no accommodation on shore; and after supper, in spite of my bad cold, had no alternative but to lie on the wet bottom of the canoe. I slept some little even in this situation, when a squall of wind with rain surprised us, so heavy that I left the canoe, and took shelter under a wharf shed. Here, however, I had scarce continued a minute before I was covered with sand-flies, whose penetrating bite drove me again into the open air, preferring, of the two evils, the rage of the elements.

A calm succeeded about midnight, and I persuaded my canoemen to take advantage of it with their paddles. We accordingly coasted the shore of the island towards the city, but it was with difficulty that I could get them to push across, even in the present calm state of the bay. We had proceeded about half way, when another squall blew so severe that our

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fragile vessel was really in danger, and no expedient remained but to drop a large suspended stone (*i. e.* our only anchor), and await its abating. It was too heavy to continue, and a small breeze followed, of which we took advantage; yet it was not without great exertions of the paddles during the rest of the night, that by eight in the morning we arrived at Bahia.

6 to 8.—Rested after my fatigue. I find that during my absence vessels have arrived from Lisbon, but with no information relative to our affair.

9.—In my walk to the city a considerable crowd occupied the street, and I was obliged to stop till the occasion was over. This proved to be the destruction of poor Judas in effigy: when, not content with all the anathemas this day thundered against him, and the eternal torment to which he is consigned, the populace in different parts of the city dress up a masked figure, and erect a gibbet on which they exalt him—as do the shipping also from their yard-arms. At eleven in the morn-

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ing they discharge musquets at the traitor; and set fire to rockets fastened at his back, and crackers concealed in his dress.

In the exhibition which I witnessed, the rage of the good Catholics was not satisfied with hanging and blowing up poor Judas; but they afterwards lowered his remains, and dragged them in triumph through the street. While the fury of the Brasilian mobs can be thus innocently directed, it is a happy circumstance for their government.

10.—Easter Sunday. A general brightness is in every look of the good people here; probably created by the end of gloomy Lent, and the prospect of once again eating meat, great quantities of which are provided for the day.

If our English epicures were thus destined to a forty-days abstinence, and kept it as truly as most do in Brasil; what a memorable epoch would this holiday then form in Britain!

11—Calling on my friend Ferrara, I learnt that I had missed some curious processions in the last week; particularly those of the pe-

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netentiary disciplinants, which were not only on account of the holy week, but also to accelerate rain, which is unusually late this season. Several mulattoes and negroes were the devotees, who scourged their naked backs without mercy, leaving severe and sanguineous marks of their enthusiastic ardour. They were attended by trains of friars, brothers of the sacrament, and priests, chanting anthems and bearing tapers. The infatuated voluntary sufferers were consoled with absolution, remission of all past sins, and indulgence for some future ones; a pecuniary gratification of two pounds* each was also given to the mulattoes, and one to the negroes. At the same time, to prevent the failure of the sky's watery influence, a holy legate was deputed and sanctified by the archbishop and whole body of his college, to proceed to a particular hermitage adjoining the city, and breathe up his pious intercessions; receiving

* Ten patackas.

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visitors, with their offerings on the occasion, and presenting his sacred foot for each to salute. These presents were considerable; which, with such a concentrated force of penitence and piety, could not fail of effect; and the rain has accordingly been immense during some days. In fact, an approaching alteration of the weather was visible to any observer, for a week antecedent to this ceremony, from a haziness in the air, heavy clouds, &c.: but here nothing is much esteemed, or thankfully accepted, that is natural; all must proceed from miracles.

12.—I was caught on the beach in the severest fall of rain I ever witnessed. While standing under a shed to avoid its violence, I all at once observed the air full of a small flying insect, which the people near me called Asian ants *. This is the moment they use for multiplying their species, after which they drop; when their transparent wings sticking to the moist earth, they make a violent effort

* Vermigues de Asia.

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and leave them. The insect then appears as a small maggot, which immediately divides, and each part seeking the porous earth soon disappears; the larger ones always leave their wings; while some smaller, after separation, regain the air. On my arrival at the fort, I heard they had there also swarmed in myriads, as just observed.

13.—The large ant already noticed, is also in a state of chrysalis at this season. It is far increased in size during this change; and after continuing some time in the air, returns to the earth, shedding its wings as those which I saw yesterday: while some, unable to effect that change, lie motionless, and soon expire. A nest which I passed of these insects was opened, with some hundreds of the winged ones (which I imagine females) taking flight from the mouth of it; while myriads of young ones continued uninterrupted at work.

14 to 18.—Last night another ridiculous quarrel took place with the people of the fort, in which my late mate was concerned; and

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in consequence the captain with his sword, a soldier with his bayonet, and several servants with sticks, went into the casemate where William sleeps, and ordered him to remove into a dungeon for the night. William refused, jumped up, and seized a rusty musquet left by captain Smith (which they supposed loaded): this frightened the whole corps of warriors to such a degree, that they instantly retired, permitting him to continue unmolested.

Feeling these disputes very unpleasant, I presented a memorial to the governor again on the subject; who, in answer, gave me the liberty of removing to any other of the forts, and permission to visit them all, for the purpose of determining on my choice.

The rainy season is now confirmed; it falling in torrents, and affording few intervals for continuing my accustomed exercise.

19 to 21.—During this month our allowance from government has been discontinued, though hitherto paid regularly ever since our arrival in Bahia. The cashier of the dock-yard

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assigns for reason, that there actually is no cash in the treasury, and I must have patience till the first of May.

In consequence of my permission, have visited several other forts; but find the accommodation inferior to what I now possess, and therefore purpose continuing for the present:—the more so too, as I have met no more insults from the inhabitants since the 14th; on which occasion I imagine the captain to have received a reprimand. Should any new disagreement arise, I mean to remove to the Fort do Mar; as I consider the captain there far more humanized than any of his brethren.

22 to 28.—On my return from Boypeba, I brought intelligence of the wrecked Spanish brig, which from me was carried to the governor, who had been as well as the city in general hitherto a stranger to such loss. He immediately sent, for further information, to St. Paul's; the governor of which island answered that no such accident had happened

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on the coast, or to any ship except the English one. In consequence of this, my report was considered false; but to-day the owner, captain, and people, came here in launches, with some few articles saved, and first confirmed my account. The wreck took place on the 23d of March last; at a distance from Bahia of only about sixty miles, and from the morro of St. Paul's twenty, and in a situation where small vessels are constantly passing:—such are the intelligence, communication, and the curiosity of the Brasilians!

The freemasons of Bahia ventured beyond their usual caution, in meeting in full assembly at the cathedral to pay the last duties of humanity at the interment of a brother, a late captain in the navy, who fell a victim in the prime of manhood to that distressing malady a consumption; which is as fatal in its attacks here as in Europe. The body was placed on a bier; and surrounded by friends of the deceased, each bearing a very large candle. One

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of them unlocked the coffin*; and, opening its sides, displayed the corpse dressed in the naval uniform, with a black crape over the face. A priest, at the foot of the coffin, read the service, sprinkling holy water on the body at intervals; after which the coffin was closed, and deposited in a grave adjoining.

29, to May 1.—The streets and squares of the city are thronged with groups of human beings, exposed for sale at the doors of the different merchants to whom they belong; five slave ships having arrived within the last three days. From the unusual quantity at this time imported, with the many already in the colony, one would conceive the public tranquillity to be somewhat endangered, on a recollection of the late events in St. Domingo. But it is far otherwise: for, indulged to licen-

* The coffins in Brasil are separated in the centre of the sides and down the lid: the sides have hinges, and open each way; and on the lid there is a lock. They are usually covered with black cloth, and ornamented with broad gold lace.

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tiousness, not over-worked, and enjoying their native vegetable food, the negroes are cheerful and content. True policy is the spring of this apparent humanity in the Portuguese colonists; but they had received a terrible lesson before adopting this line of conduct, which I shall digress so far as to relate.

About a century ago *, at the conclusion of the contest with the Dutch, the slaves in the neighbourhood of Pernambucco (now inured to hardships and warfare, and inflamed with the sentiments of liberty which the Hollanders had diffused around them) determined to seek, in the woods and plains of the back country, the freedom which they so ardently desired. Forty of them put this resolution into effect; and, after purloining arms and what other weapons they could conveniently secrete, fled from their masters, and retired to a chosen situation in about nine degrees south, near Porto do Calvo, and ad-

* See "America Portugueza," *Livro oitavo*, &c.

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joining the rich cultivated country of Alagoas and Pernambucco. Here they were joined by considerable numbers of mulattoes, and other negroes. Part of them founded a town; while others dispersed to the most fertile spots around, and began the business of cultivation.

They soon, however, felt the want of the softer sex; and motives of policy for the continuation of their independence, with natural desires, determined them to supply their want by force, from the surrounding plantations. Not the Sabine rape was more general or complete: through an extensive tract of country they took every female of colour; and, not confining themselves to this depredation (perhaps irritated by resistance), they violated the daughters and wives of the planters, carried away the most valuable effects, and retired to their town of Palmares *.

The taste of plunder thus excited, soon demanded still further gratification; and during

* So called from the number of cocoa-palms which the negroes had planted there.

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their separate existence they constantly indulged it, and were in a short time too formidable to be resisted. Several considerable Portuguese of the adjacent parts now solicited their friendship, by private supplies of powder, ball, musquets, and European manufactures; receiving in return assurances of protection, and part of the gold, silver, and specie, which the negroes had taken from others. A short time consolidated them into a nation: they adopted a personal designation from the name of their town, the Palmarese; and, finding the incessant confusion which attends a body of people without regulations, they formed a political constitution, beginning by choosing a prince, whom they saluted with the name of Zombi* (or *Powerful*): this dignity was to last for life only: continuing elective; from among the most experienced,

* This name was to descend to their rulers *in perpetuum*. The author here followed calls the whole a rustic republic; and applies the name as he would that of chief-magistrate or *first-consul*.

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brave, and prudent, of the nation. They next selected magistrates, made laws, and instituted a militia, of all capable of bearing arms. Religion was not forgotten: they adopted the Christian; but, says my author, most barbarously mutilated, and wanting the sacrament of the priesthood, their costume, and other ceremonies of the Catholic church—to the eternal perdition of their souls.

During this progressive improvement the population was immense, and the cultivation of the interior kept an equal pace; but, fearing the final irruption of the Portuguese, they chose for each village a commanding situation, and rudely fortified it. Palmares was, by this time, near a league in circumference; and was surrounded with a double staccade of immense timbers, taken from the ponderous trunks of the largest trees in the surrounding woods: these they squared, and piled to a considerable height, forming in parts a regular bulwark; with (for entrances) three extensive

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ports of the same wood, having platforms over each. These entrances were each guarded, in times of peace, by two hundred soldiers and a chief of approved valour.

Within the walls the dwellings were dispersed and irregular, a great portion of ground being reserved for cultivation. The inhabitants were supplied with water from a lake in which were fish, and rivulets spread in various directions. In the centre of the town was a singular mount; one of its sides rising perpendicularly, and so high that it commanded a view of the surrounding country. The palace of the prince was extensive; the houses of some individuals were (in their style) magnificent; and the whole population amounted to full twenty thousand souls. In short, the prosperity of the nation had risen to such a pitch, they were so powerful, their depredations so extensive, and their vengeance (when excited) so destructive, as to alarm the country in general, and seem finally to threaten the existence of the European co-

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lony. Government were seriously anxious, and bent their entire attention, to reduce the Palmarese; who at this time (A.D. 1696) had continued sixty years unmolested, and saw their third generation. Ceatano Mello, governor of Pernambucco, accordingly sent a plan for this purpose to don John de Lancastro, captain-general* and governor of Bahia; who, for its execution, immediately dispatched a thousand troops to join the forces of Pernambucco. The latter alone amounted to three thousand men; besides a body of Indians, armed domestics, and volunteers: the whole thus forming an army of six thousand; supplied with every necessary for offensive war, except artillery.

The Palmarese, on being informed of the intended invasion, had collected all their small resources, called in their militia and the inhabitants of the villages, desolated the surrounding country, and thrown every hinder-

* The usual title of the governors of Bahia.

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ance to the march of the hostile troops. The Portuguese, however, soon arrived; but, as they viewed the staccaded walls of the town, were struck with astonishment, not unmixed with dismay, at the appearance of the soldiers stationed on the bulwarks, and the firm preparations which they beheld in every part for a vigorous resistance.

While this was passing, and the army was yet unformed, the prince Zombi, with a strong detachment, made a rapid sally; and brought on a partial engagement which ended with considerable loss to the invaders.

The place was now formally invested; and various attempts were made to cut an entrance by heavy hatchets, but without effect: while storming parties with scaling ladders were equally unsuccessful, meeting the most destructive fire from the besieged. Unfortunately, the Palmarese were deficient of powder: but this did not abate their constancy; and they yet resisted with the remainder of their ammunition. At the same time also

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they threw darts, immense stones, and scalding water, during the different assaults; thus killing and wounding such numbers, that the Portuguese began to slacken their ardour. Added to this, the want of necessaries and refreshments occasioned a general murmur in the besieging army; and they plainly saw that their expedition must prove abortive, without the assistance of fresh troops, artillery, and provisions. A courier was instantly dispatched to the governor of Pernambucco, requesting these supplies; which were with difficulty forwarded. In the mean time the Palmarese were in hopes, from the discontinuance of attacks, that the enemy were on the point of retiring: and this expectation alone kept up their spirits; for not only their powder was entirely exhausted, but they began to feel all the horrors of famine,—increased from the numbers that had retired into the town.

They endured these evils with great resolution: the townsmen in daily expectation of yet enjoying their liberty; and their country

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friends, of returning to their villages and their rural happiness. But these hopes were too delusive: for the detachment arrived with artillery, &c. for the besiegers. From the eminence in the centre of the town, the Palmarese saw these supplies approaching in each direction; and when they viewed the heavy guns and fresh troops, then, and then only, their spirits sunk, and they foresaw the fate to which they were doomed.

A general storm took place; and the resistance of the inhabitants was weak, from their feeling that it must be ineffectual. A port was forced, and the troops entered: the shock was violent but momentary, and the Palmarese gave way. Prince Zombi, with nearly the whole of his remaining comrades in arms, predetermined not to outlive their freedom: they retired to the mount, and, self-devoted, precipitated themselves down its steep rocky side, finding liberty in death.

The Portuguese were disappointed of their vengeance, but the object was attained: the

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trophies of conquest consisted in the wounded, old men, women, and children; with the gold, silver, &c. The army retired to Pernambucco: where the captives were sold; except a few men and the wounded warriors, who, when cured, were immediately transported to Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and other distant parts of the coast, for sale. By these means the victors succeeded in effectually dispersing them, to prevent any future junction of men animated with sentiments so hateful and dangerous to a despotic government.

May 2.—Attended the treasury of the dock-yard, and had my payments punctually resumed.

3 to 7.—The miserable gloomy weather yet continues; the wind blowing hard at south-west, and with torrents of rain: yet such is the general temperature, that in the house with the window or door open we feel no chill as in Europe, and in walking perspiration directly ensues.

8.—Rogation Sunday: on which occasion

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the captain of the fort had visitors, and held (what they call) *a banquet:* and the term was not improperly used, for before the conclusion of the feast it was celebrated with orgies truly bacchanalian. The lady of Barbalho, her daughter, and female visitors, joined in procession around the inside square of the fort; the mother carrying a large case-bottle (apparently of wine), and her followers with glasses in each hand: they entered the small tenements as they passed, chanting a formal chorus, attended with emphatic flourishes of the glasses and bottle.

These momentary visits soon dispatched the wine: after which they began the inspiring Brasilian negro * dance, enjoying it with high *goût;* till the captain, blushing I believe for such a flagrant violation of all decency, interrupted their happiness. Whether this is a ceremony annexed to the day, or an effusion now inspired by excess, I have yet to learn.

* See the description of Bahia.

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9 and 10.—The weather at sea being so severe, and the wind setting into the bay, has rolled in the highest tide known here for some years, attended with a heavy swell, occasioning a considerable damage, and still more alarm. Several vessels parted their cables and drove aboard each other: the lower parts of the houses situated on the wharfs were floating; and their entrances choaked with the stones, sand, and rubbish, cast up by the sea. The waves too, striking on the shore, threw up sprays (or rather sheets of water) higher than the houses; breaking the balconies in front, the windows, &c.

11 to 18.—I have seen a letter bringing the disagreeable intelligence, that captain Isbister's brig (which was here in February) is seized by the government of Rio Janeiro, and since confiscated, on what pretext I have not been able to learn.

Captain Velozo of Fort do Mar presented us with a basket of beautiful grapes, the second produce of his vines this year; for about the

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10th of January I had a similar gift, in quite as high perfection. Captain Velozo informs me, that they are ripe again the end of September, thus forming three annual bearings: but the last is weak compared with the former ones, wanting the fervent heat of a vertical sun to meliorate and enrich their vegetation; besides, this last bearing forces nature too far, and injures the vines. This luxuriant richness of the earth, one would imagine, ought to stimulate the inhabitants to the culture of this fruit, and add wine to the number of good things which America produces: but my informant tells me the heat is so poignant as to prevent the grape from properly fermenting; and the juice has been only wasted, in the repeated attempts of this kind that have been made. However, from what I have seen of the climate, I think this impediment might be artificially obviated, were not industry wanting: but this last deficiency even self-interest cannot supply; otherwise the fruit would be cultivated for sale as a refreshment,

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thus banishing the present scarcity; as at this moment none are to be procured except from the gardens of the curious.

19.—Took advantage of to-day's fine weather, to make an excursion in a boat which I have lately purchased, accompanied by my spouse. We ranged along the peninsula of Montserrat; and, passing its point, arrived on the other side at the church of Boa Fim, a miraculous shrine dedicated to the Virgin. The building was neat, and crowded with small pictures; acknowledging benefits from its patroness, similar to what I have noticed at Nossa Senhora de Ajuda, near Porto Seguro. In front of the church is a large paved court, surrounded with a wall, and brick seats: the prospect from whence is grand indeed, over a gradual descent of plantations to the bay (which it entirely commands), and to a distance into the adjacent ocean, with the shipping in front, the city on the left, and the isle of Itaporica on the right. The situation is so select, and air so salubrious, that it is the re-

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sort of most parties, at all festivals; being surrounded with country-seats where the owners receive their friends, while strangers are accommodated from several *casas de liqueur* in the neighbourhood. A broad convenient road leads to the beach, and from thence to the city; along which the walkse emed so pleasant, and the evening was so fine, that we preferred this to returning in the boat. We had indeed reason afterwards to congratulate ourselves on the choice; particularly when we arrived on the beach; between which and the city we passed a neglected church and monastery of the Jesuits, in a situation (I think) not to be equalled.

This is in the centre of the amphitheatre which the peninsula naturally forms; and the two arms of the semicircle regularly spreading, exclude each rude object, and form a finished picture. A green slopes to a walled terrace, which prevents the incursion of the sea. Sitting on a bench adjoining, I contemplated the church fast sinking into ruin; with trees and shrubs jutting out of the cre-

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vices, and marking the neglect: to the right a steep hill rose to the upper country, in rich verdure; in turning from this, the city ranged with the vessels beneath gaily dressed to congratulate the day*; while the sun's softened rays gilded the whole, as it sunk beyond the hills of Itaporica. The church bears date only A.D. 1753, and was scarcely finished when the society was dissolved.

In my opinion, the building, for regularity of finishing, excels any in Bahia; and, with the situation, marks the superior taste and discrimination which these fathers certainly possessed above any of their contemporaries.

Leaving the church of the Jesuits, we slowly ascended the hill, and entered the dark port of Barbalho as the city bells announced Ave-Maria †.

* Ascension-day.

† After sun-set each evening the bells of the churches in Catholic countries slowly toll several times, for all Christians to repeat their Ave-Maria (or prayer to the Virgin), and to return thanks for the benefits of the day. This is so universal, that at the sound of the bell, all passengers stop, uncover their heads, and comply with the ceremony.

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20 to 31.—On a visit to the Fort do Mar, I was astonished at the force of the late heavy weather. The sea penetrated to the upper battery, and has displaced some stones of the lower part of the building, although of a considerable magnitude.

A vessel arrived from Lisbon, after an interval of six weeks. I waited on the governor—who had no intelligence respecting us—and expatiated on the peculiar hardships of our situation, requesting leave of absence for three months. This his excellency flatly denied. I then begged to be sent to Lisbon, which he declared equally impossible; and I left him, nearly in despair.

June 1 to 8.—Passing the city, I was struck with seeing Senr. Vincent, the villain who defrauded me of the hundred milreas, in the Fort do Mar. I instantly addressed him; when he pretended no knowledge of me or my language. Being vexed at his duplicity, I dispatched my servant (who chanced to be with me) to bring a guard; before the arrival of

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which I was compelled to exert myself to prevent his escaping. On his finding this impossible, he changed his note, dropped the Portuguese language, and learned English in a moment; declaring, that the money was long since spent, and offering me a new quadrant which he had brought from Lisbon (he having made a voyage since he saw me) as the only compensation in his power. Knowing, by sad experience, what *justice* is in this country, I accepted his offer, and released him: the more readily, as I had chastised him roughly in his attempt to run away.

9.—The feast of Corpus Christi, which was attended by all the troops of the city, except those on guard; the governor, senate, judges of the relacao, members of the inquisition (with banner), &c. &c. together with the whole corps of regular and monastic clergy. An image of St. George * on horseback was very

* The tutelar saint of Portugal, as well as of England.

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conspicuous in the procession, habited in a rich knight's dress, with two men on each side to hold it on the animal. The saint nodded his plumes most majestically; and appeared the more ridiculous from being preceded by a living squire, and followed by a boy as page, both mounted also. I thought the dragon alone was wanted, to complete the Hudibrastic cavalcade.

10 to 12.—Among the various objects of the city, I encountered a most formidable press-gang, on their errand to procure sailors for the seventy-four lately built here. They do not use sailors to press, as with us: but about fifty soldiers, with their side-arms, were employed; and executed their business with all the brutality which such an infringement on the rights of humanity requires, by whatever nation it is adopted.—A poor seaman particularly excited my attention. The surprise of capture threw him into convulsions as he was conducting through the street. He lay in extreme agony beating his head against

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the stones, while the soldier who had him in charge stood over him with the coolest indifference, awaiting his recovery; and, what I thought equally cruel, the collected crowd offered no assistance; but, with a shrug, looked, and passed on.

13 to 20.—Another grand festival; of St. Antonio: the saint most favoured by this nation of any in the calendar, he having been a native of Lisbon.

The rainy season has brought with it a most tormenting insect; which abounds in the neighbourhood of Barbalho, particularly during the gleams of sunshine, or the fine days that intervene. It is small as a point, or one of our mites; and moves with great quickness. These mischievous insects attach themselves to one's linen, and cover it in a moment; afterwards insinuating themselves into the skin, and occasioning a most intolerable itching. They are with difficulty extracted; and leave behind them a large livid pimple, which is a day or two in subsiding. I imagine the

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insect to be similar to what is called *the doctor* on the Musquito shore, and around the bay of Honduras; which is equally tormenting to the wood-cutter and the settlers.

21 and 22.—The Emperador, a Lisbon trader, came in; with government dispatches, a new intendant of marine, and provedore of custom-house. These several changes seemed to promise news for me, and I searched the secretary's office, where I was still informed that no intelligence had been received, and thus my eager hopes were at once dissipated. Also paid my accustomed visit to the post-house, but found no letters; which confirms my suspicion that some have certainly been intercepted, as otherwise I must have had answers to the numerous epistles which I have dispatched.

23, to JULY 3.—While at breakfast, the captain of the fort came, with an order from the governor for him to receive another prisoner in the apartment which we occupy, and at the same time warn us for removal to another

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place of confinement. This novelty excited our curiosity to the extreme; and we awaited the event with an anxiety not unmixed with apprehension.

Mid-day passed, and no one appeared. The captain, tired with waiting, went into the city on his own business; and he was scarce gone when the minister Claudio (my inveterate adversary) came, accompanied with the governor of Porto Seguro and his son Gaspar.

They were shewn to the apartments of the captain; and messengers were dispatched, who, after full two hours' search, returned without meeting with him. Claudio then declared his patience exhausted, and that he could do nothing without the captain; and went away in high dudgeon, after exchanging with me the formal compliment of the day. The poor captain was instantly arrested; but, after great intercession, escaped with three hours' confinement.

On his return I learnt that the intended prisoner was the governor of Porto Seguro,

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who had been lately brought from thence for the purpose; and that we were to have been removed to the Fort do Mar, but through the absence of our captain the new prisoner had been taken to Fort St. Pedro, where he was closely confined.

This change shows that some new orders have lately arrived, notwithstanding the answer given to my late enquiries.

The inhabitants of Bahia have a singular mode of keeping the vigil of St. John (Midsummer-eve). A number of straight, tall, slender trees, similar to poplars, were cut close to the root, and fixed to the ground through all the streets and environs of the city; dry wood was piled round the tree up to the branches, and thus in the evening were formed innumerable fires. Why the saint should thus be warmly ushered in, I have not been able to discover.

I have used the most unremitting enquiry to discover the purport of the late European dispatches; but can acquire merely conjectural information.

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I called on captain Velozo, of the Fort do Mar; and found that he had actually had an order from government for our reception as *close* prisoners. That such a command should be issued and not carried into effect, is a singular contradiction, and leaves me in more obscurity than ever. O God, what a situation is ours!—to be under the lash of a despotic government, whose measures are concealed and unknown, till, like bursting thunder, they overwhelm us. The only resource left is to redouble the secret exertions which I have lately been making for an early departure from this inauspicious country.

The government are peculiarly strict in having all the young men of the city enrolled, to serve either as regulars or militia; and scarcely any rank will exempt or protect them. Calling on a merchant, I found his son engaged in preparing a petition to the governor, excusing himself on this head: alleging that he was already a serjeant of a volunteer militia in Oporto, which city he had lately left with

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his father in their own vessel; that he was associated in the firm of the house, and moreover a *familiar* of the *santa officio*, or inquisition. On expressing my surprise at this last circumstance, he assured me of the fact, and took from his bosom the insignia of the office, —a small oval medallion, with a red cross supported by two laurel branches, enamelled on a white field: this is worn suspended from the button-hole of the waistcoat by a green ribbon; but the medallion itself is always concealed, and only produced on extraordinary emergencies, or in cases of publicly demanding assistance.

Some hours afterwards I looked in again, and found the young man returned from audience; but his memorial, and personal eloquence, had been equally fruitless. The governor replied, that "his being a soldier in "Oporto made him far the more competent for "one in Brasil, as he thus would not want in- "struction; and that he was merely doing his "duty in serving his country either at home

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" or in her colonies. In point of business,— " the greater property he had the more it " should inspire him with courage and inclin- " ation to defend it; and as a *familiar*, his " military would never interfere with his civil " duty, but rather supply greater activity when " called upon in that capacity."

4.—A British vessel entered the bay; the Prince of Wales, Indiaman, captain Price, from London; but I had not an opportunity of going on board.

5.—The streets are thronged with English faces; the vessel carrying a number of passengers; who, with officers, are on shore. This is to me a most novel and pleasing sight. I took the liberty of enquiring news from two gentlemen (the reverend Dr. Kerr, and Mr. Humphreys); who politely gave me information, sympathised in my misfortunes, introduced me to captain Price, and joined with him in a friendly general offer of service.

6.—Wishing to enjoy the invitations of my countrymen in visiting them, I waited on the

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governor, and requested the favour of dining on board, which he positively refused me, or even of approaching the vessel. It hurt me for the moment: but this pain was presently alleviated by the company on shore of my new friends, with whom I passed a charming day, and lost all remembrance of past disappointments in such agreeable fellowship.

7.—A continuation of yesterday's social enjoyment: but these happy hours are transitory indeed; as the vessel sails on the morrow, and even disturbed us towards night by various signals of a still earlier departure.

8.—Some wine purchased by my friends suffered a temporary detention; and I hastened to the palace respecting it, just as captain Price entered to take his audience of departure. Their linguist having left Bahia, they requested my assistance in that capacity. The governor behaved exceedingly polite, which was indeed his constant exterior; and conversed not only on the business of the visit, but very diffusely on the politics of Europe; respect-

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ing which he possessed information of a later date than that brought by the Prince of Wales.

Bade adieu to the regretted society of the last three days. I found them well-informed men, of the most liberal ideas; and strangers to that reserve which too often prevents an Englishman from free intercourse with a stranger.

9 to 12.—We are again left to the blank to which we so long have been subjected—to the miserable society of a most rancorous nation, who (with some exceptions) collectively exert themselves to hurt our feelings.

At this moment, however, the venom loses its effect; and the tedious hopelessness is sufferable, under the consoling knowledge that the hour is fast approaching when a change will take place,—*we hope*, for the better.

13.—A vessel from Lisbon brought the disagreeable intelligence that war has recommenced between England and France. This has occasioned a very considerable sensation; and even the proclamation of the prince of

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Brasil, of keeping his country neutral, has not been able to dissipate the alarm. It is the general opinion that hostilities will be still further extended, and that Portugal will take part with France and Spain: in such case, what a miserable accumulation would be thus added to our present misfortunes!—the bare idea will invigorate my present *exertions*.

14.—This day completes my year's diary. Good God! how little I conceived when I first sat down to pen these remembrances, that they would extend to so tedious a period! Our communication nearly confined to unpleasant foreigners, our correspondence intercepted, not the smallest news by any channel from former connexions, during the whole time:—subject to the heavy hand of a distant tyranny; and, at moments, trembling for our existence: still at the mercy of the same power, which can again plunge us into the extreme of misery; or, if more favourable, continue us years prisoners:—under these impressions of the past, and with similar ones of

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the future, we have no alternative but *escaping;* which has incessantly employed our thoughts for some weeks past.

The first arrangement for this end was, to purchase a small decked vessel by means of a friend, and to sail without clearance to the West-Indies: but in the execution of this plan, such insuperable objections arose, as compelled us to abandon it; at the same time having also an offer, apparently more eligible, of a passage in a large vessel to Oporto; by which we shall reach Europe at once, and on the spot where we purpose seeking reparation for the extreme injustice which we have suffered. The vessel is appointed to sail the end of this month; and the interval will be so entirely occupied by our preparations for departure, as to prevent the continuation of the occasional remarks which have hitherto formed the substance of my Diary.

From the 14th of July to the 5th of August, we were employed in removing our apparel and other trifling effects, in small parcels, to

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the house of a friend near the beach; watching every opportunity and using many stratagems, to convey them away without suspicion. Our precautions were successful; and, at last, we saw nothing of ours remaining at Barbalho but trivial articles, or such as were too bulky for us to think of removing. These arrangements, however, were not effected without a constant and most harassing anxiety: in each face around us we fancied that we saw mistrust; not a stranger came to the fort but we imagined him an officer of police deputed to remove us; and at each creak of the inner port we involuntarily ran to the window, to see who passed.

In the day of the 5th, the merchant informed me that his ship would sail with the following morning's tide; towards evening therefore we prepared to leave our dismal abode. We concluded for William and Louis * to continue in our apartment till morning, to prevent

* My late mate, and my servant.

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suspicion; and to depart ourselves in the dusk, before the locking of the port. Mrs. Lindley disguised herself in a long man's-cloak, with a round hat: and scarcely breathing, and trembling with anxiety, we passed the draw-bridge in safety, hurried over the flat in front of the fort, and (as we turned to the city) gave a glad farewell look on the gloomy towering battlements of Barbalho. A bed was provided for us by a friend; but sleep fled our eyes through the fatigue of the preceding day, and a latent apprehension of the approaching event.

Arose very early; and, accompanied by our friends, went in chairs to a boat which was waiting to convey us to a small covered launch, hired to carry us to sea after the ship —it being impossible to go on board in the bay without a considerable risk to all parties. At the launch, we found that William and Louis had arrived before us. We now parted with those valuable friends who had thus materially assisted us in a country where their

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persons and property would have suffered severely had a discovery taken place; who exerted themselves from the purest motives of humanity and benevolence (the grand characteristics of the society to which they are so high an honour *), thus forming a strong contrast to their degenerate and unenlightened countrymen.——How can I express to them our sincerest, heartfelt, gratitude!

The ship was by this time nearly out of the bay; and although the launch, with its immense latten sails, gained on the distance fast, yet we all felt an anxious impatience,—increased by a doubt of the captain's sincerity, and a boat being apparently in chase of us: but our fears were unfounded; the boat disappeared, and by mid-day we nearly overtook the vessel,—displaying the concerted signal, which was answered.

Another difficulty now arose. Our shell of a launch could make no way through the

* Freemasons.

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swell, and pitched as if it would bury us in every wave. The ship tacked, and we arrived alongside: a rope was thrown out; but the awkward fellows missed it, and we remained once again far astern. The vessel hove her sails aback; and in another quarter of an hour we gained her lee-quarter, and secured a rope: the sea ran very heavy; and, after considerable exertion and danger (through the striking of the launch), we climbed up the poop and happily arrived on board.

When I looked around, and saw all safe, I joined my spouse in an expressive ejaculation to a beneficent Almighty—for our preservation, our escape, and the apparent prospect of REGAINED LIBERTY!

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DESCRIPTION

OF

THE PROVINCES

OF

PORTO SEGURO

AND

SAINT SALVADORE.

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DESCRIPTION

OF

THE PROVINCE

OF

PORTO SEGURO.

PORTO SEGURO is formed by a reef (or rather ledge) of rocks, that run from an extended point of the main, about a mile out, in a direction parallel to the land,—forming a natural mole. These rocks are dry at low water, and terminate abruptly; appearing again faintly at half a mile distance: the space between is the bar, or entrance; over which is twenty feet water at high tides, but inside it shallows to twelve feet. This last is the average water of the port, except at some distance up, where a river empties itself, and the water is somewhat deeper. The bottom is a fine sand, gradually ascending to a broad beach.

In entering the port, the view of the country is delightful. Near the water's edge is a

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range of fishermen's cottages; shaded with the waving cocoa in front, and each having its adjoining orange-ground. On the back of these cots the native underwood intrudes; and, intersected into numberless paths, forms evergreen groves, full of birds of rich plumage, and some of song. To the northward the land rises to a steep hill, which is ascended by a winding path; and on its summit stands the town.

The streets here are sufficiently broad, straight, but irregularly disposed; the houses are generally of one story, low, and ill built, —of soft clay bricks, cemented with the same, and plastered over: but they all appear dirty and wretched. About half a dozen are of two stories: the largest of which is a quadrangular town-house and prison of some extent, the house of the civil governor (formerly a college of jesuits), and one or two of the others are the residences of individuals.

The church is plain and has glass windows*;

* The houses are wholly destitute of casements to their windows, except a split-cane blind.

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and is by far the best-erected building in the place. A new one is now finishing, which I at first mistook for a barn or warehouse; except at the same time indeed wondering at the excellence of the materials, which are stone and red baked bricks. I found that both this and the first, were composed out of an original church, and a monastery of Franciscans erected at the establishment of the town in 1550, and long since decayed. The poor brothers of this establishment were removed to Bahia, leaving the harvest of the place reluctantly to the Jesuits; who were already immensely rich, and were now fast increasing —when a stop was put also to their career, as they were expelled from Porto Seguro at the same time when their order was dissolved in Europe.

On the banks of the river, below, stands a village full as large as the town; the whole containing about four hundred houses (or rather cabins), and three thousand inhabitants, including slaves and indians. Their employ-

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ment is solely in a fishery off the islands and rocks of Abrolhos; where they catch a large fish of the salmon species *(garope)*, which they salt for the Bahia market. About fifty decked launches are employed in this fishery; and they keep the sea a month or six weeks, till their cargoes are completed.

The business of careening these launches, and making the necessary nets and lines, forms the work of those who remain in the town and are not fishers. Their lines are the best in the world; composed of cotton well twisted, and then rubbed several times with the inner bark of a tree which contains a glutinous resin that immediately hardens in the sun, and is proof against the decay of salt water,—thus rendering the lines peculiarly strong and yet elastic.

The property of the launches and their cargoes is confined among a few individuals, who are comparatively rich; receiving returns for their fish in cash, and necessaries of food and clothing,—which they sell again to such of

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their poorer dependents as can purchase (for the generality are unable). Happily for these latter, they live in a beautiful climate; where no extremes of heat or cold distress the human frame, and where they can exist almost without clothing.

The common food of the inhabitants is salt fish, and farinha (here sold at three shillings and six-pence a bushel); with oranges, bannanas, and cocoas: which fruits are in such abundance, that they are of no value.

Our usual English vegetables are in this country exotics: potatoes are unknown; onions are procured from Bahia*; and cabbages I only saw in the garden of the vicar, for they are here uncommon.

Fresh fish are in great quantities on the coast; but the inhabitants are too indolent to procure them, and this article is dear and scarce.

The meat killed is beef, one beast only each

* First brought from Lisbon; few being sown in Brasil.

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Sunday; the prime quarters of which are taken for the governor and officers of the town, and the remainder is disposed of to the people at the rate of three *vintims* a pound. Swine and sheep would be abundant, if the breeding of them were encouraged; as the woods afford inexhaustible food for these animals: but so strangely are the inhabitants infatuated, that hardly a pig, and not a goat or a sheep, is to be seen. I admit indeed that they have lately had but little encouragement to be solicitous in rearing any thing, through the rapacity of the late governor,—who has taken their cattle and poultry without any compensation; and such is their oppression, that they dare not even complain.

The principal inhabitants have each their country farm; chiefly situated on the banks of the river, and ranging five leagues from its mouth up to *Villa Verde* in the west. At these they have plantations of sugar-canes, and mandiock for farinha. Poultry and domestic cattle are plentiful: nevertheless the living

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here is scarcely superior to that in town: and it will with difficulty be believed that milk is totally unused by them *. If a stranger enquires for this last article, they confine a cow during the night apart from its calf, and then take its milk: and when I informed them that milk composed a great part of the general food in Europe, I was disbelieved; as, far from considering it nutritious or wholesome, they deny it to the sick and weakly, from thinking that it serves to aggravate diseases. In short, in a country which, with cultivation and industry, would abound with the blessings of nature to excess, the greater part of the people exist in want and poverty, while even the small remainder know not those enjoyments which make life desirable.

Employment of any sort among the females is nearly unknown. In some few instances I have seen them fabricating a coarse lace for their own use; but this is by no means uni-

* I must except the governor and vicar.

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versal. The needle they are still less acquainted with; for there are few who can sew their simple *chemises* (although their chief article of dress), and they have mulatto slaves for that purpose. Cookery is entirely out of the question; their general diet not requiring nor admitting it: and so completely ignorant are they of this addition to our comforts, that some flour which I had I could not get converted into bread throughout the town.

The province naturally abounds in the most delicious fruits for preserves, but this preparation too is totally neglected by the ladies; even the confections and marmalades of Bahia and Rio Janeiro being manufactured by male slaves. In short, the people here merely vegetate in a senseless apathy and unnerving indolence, increased by the equal neglect of their minds: for few of the females can read; and writing is an art which not many of the men acquire.

The same inanimate existence and constitutional idleness characterize the male sex.

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They lose whole days in visiting each other, yawning in flimsy conversation, or playing at cards for pence; while the plantations, &c. are carried on by European overseers, some favourite mulattoes, or confidential slaves. Nor is the climate to be admitted as an excuse for this want of exertion: for many weeks are moderate as an European September, and their winter months are generally so; even during the hot days there are intervals of cool breezes, besides some hours of every evening and morning, during which the sun's rays have but little force, and the ground is cool, from the excessive dews generally found within the tropics, and particularly here.

The animals of the province are similar to those which abound throughout Brasil; and are far inferior in size, strength, and spirit, to those of the same kinds in the African and Asian continents. The principal ravenous quadrupeds are ounces, leopards, tyger-cats, hyena wolves, wild boars, and the saratue: the latter is about the size of a fox, only far more

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savage and hardy, is very destructive among poultry, and defends itself with great resolution when attacked.

The pregusia, or sloth, is very common here, but perfectly inoffensive. Monkeys are chiefly of the grey sort, and scarce near the settlements. Tatus, or armadilloes, run in every quarter here; and are divided into five variations of the species:—the tatu assu is the largest, and approaches the size of a large hog; the tatu peba is something less; the tatu verdadeiro is the kind which is generally described; the tatuin is smaller; and the tatu-bolla is the most diminutive, possessing a quality similar to the hedge-hog, of rolling itself into a ball when attacked, and presenting its mail on all sides, which thus forms an impenetrable shield.

In the interior there are droves of wild cattle and horses; though but little used, as they scarcely ever approach the coast except more to the southward. The horses in use, both here and at Bahia, are of the Buenos Ayres

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breed: not very high, seldom exceeding fourteen hands; small boned, and round. These keep themselves in excellent order, and endure great fatigue (notwithstanding the climate); but they exhibit no beauty in their form, nor spirit in their movements.

The mules are the largest and best shaped perhaps in the world. I saw at Aranguez in Spain, several years ago, some very large ones, bred by order of his Catholic majesty, that had sluggish, ill-formed, and enormous heads; while these, on the contrary, are lively and spirited in their whole appearance.

I was very solicitous in my enquiries after the lama and vicuna of Peru, which are likewise seen in Paraguay, near the Straits of Magellan, and other parts of this continent; but, though Brasil corresponds in latitude with Peru, and has the same general productions, it has none of these animals, nor even any similar to them in description.

The sheep are of a small breed, apparently European, with some exceptions, of a kind

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rather larger, that has several horns, and others of the hairy African.

Of the feathered race there is a great variety of the most brilliant plumage, and many that are not known in Europe: but it would require the discriminating powers of an able naturalist to describe and enumerate the birds, reptiles, and insects, of this province and country.

The trees round Porto Seguro and the neighbouring provinces, are extremely rich in gum, of the resinous, mucilaginous, and balsamic kinds. The former exudes from every branch, and on the stump of the cut trees a mass runs out, that frequently lies neglected on the ground beneath.

Among the balsams is one similar to tolu (*bicuiba*) and copaiva, It is this sort that is sent to Europe. The tree from which it issues is of the pine species, but it is the female only that gives balsam, and to procure it, the tree is commonly cut down, and the juice received in pans.

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The botanical productions are immense; but the inhabitants have scarcely any knowledge but of those immediately connected with their profit.

The captainship or province of Porto Seguro extends on the north to the river Grande, where it meets the province of the isles *(des Ilheos)*, the bank on each side bounding the respective districts. This river is yet unexplored, and even near its mouth is but thinly inhabited, as it furnishes over its bar at high tide but two fathom water. Immense woods ranging along the coast each way, crowd its banks; and the trees of which they are formed are considered as the best for ship-building in Brasil. It is from thence, and Patipe adjoining, that the king's yards are supplied with timber. The trees chiefly used are the sippipira, peroba, oraubu, and louro. The first resembles the teak of India; the others, species of oak and larch. Putumuju, angelim, and cedar, are used for deck planks; piquosa and peroba are a lighter wood, and similar to fir

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in working. There are besides these jacka-randa (or rosewood), Brasil, log, and cam-wood; mahogany, campeachy, and a variety of others.

The river Grande, after ascending the country to a considerable distance westward, turns to the south, and is supposed to have its source beyond the mines of Pitangui, but has never yet been investigated so far. It is broad and deep at its mouth within the bar, and continues so to some distance above it, classing in magnitude amongst the secondary rivers which flow through this immense continent.

For fifteen days the expedition I have mentioned in the introduction proceeded up the river in canoes, uninterrupted by falls or rapids, and without obstruction of any kind to their navigation, within that period. They found its banks incalculably rich in natural productions, and abounding with articles of food; the woods with wild hogs, and savannahs with cattle, &c. At the termination of their voyage, at a small distance from the

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river, were diamonds lying on the surface of the earth; but, according to their account, of small size and value. They found also topazes, amethysts, and emeralds; and they meditated a second excursion, but were prevented from carrying it into effect. In fine, the river Grande (of Porto Seguro *) wants encouragement only to become a great national benefit; though probably it is the policy of the Portuguese government to let it remain unknown and unpeopled.

Passing the coast to the south from the river Grande, we come to Belmont, a new and thriving settlement; and at some distance further are the town and district of Santa Cruz. The harbour admits vessels of twelve feet, and the Coroa Vermeil immediately adjoining, to the southward, ships of any burthen: the town is decayed and inconsiderable. Five leagues further, still coasting, is Porto Seguro; to the south of which, beyond the chapel of

* There are several rivers of the name of Grande, on the east coast of South America.

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Nossa Senhora de Juda, the small shallow bay of Tranquoso indents the shore. There are several plantations here, and the country is delightful.

The Rio des Fratres is not far distant; but the mouth of this river being completely choaked up with a bar, it has not even a solitary plantation on its banks. The country to the south of the Rio des Fratres is mountainous: Monte Pascoa rears its circular white head, and is conspicuous to a great distance, serving as a pilot-mark in the dangerous navigation to the river Carevellos, for the whole coast here is a continuation of reefs, sunken rocks, and shallows; yet the neighbouring pilots conduct vessels so skilfully through, that few accidents are known.

From the Rio des Fratres to Villa Prado is a long range of neglected coast, intersected by several smaller rivers, and frequented by such numbers of hostile Indians, that travelling on the beach is extremely dangerous, and never attempted without a guard. Prado is

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a thriving fishing town, and Alcoabass still more flourishing; the inhabitants of the neighbourhood employing their whole industry in the culture and preparation of farinha, which they carry to the port of Carevellos. The river Carevellos * has a formidable and dangerous bar, that will admit vessels of twelve feet only; but when over the bar they have ten fathom water. The river is two miles broad, and proportionally deep; and for six miles that it ascends to the town, its banks are beautifully interspersed with plantations. The town is bustling and populous; the buildings are somewhat superior to those of Porto Seguro, though in the same style; but the church has a mean and most miserable appearance. The country around is well cultivated with plantations of mandiock; this being the principal mart of farinha for the coast, and the place from which Rio Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambucco, are chiefly supplied. A considerable number of

* Or *of ships*: carevellos being an ancient name for three-mast vessels.

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sumacks, barks, and launches, belong to this port, which are built there, not only for its own use, but for that also of Porto Seguro.

Ten leagues to the southward of Carevellos is San Matthias, the final boundary of the captainship in this direction, and there likewise mandiock is planted.

Through the whole extent of the provinces agues are extremely prevalent, and far more afflicting and dangerous than with us; few Europeans escape its attack: as you proceed to the southward, the disorder increases in force; and at the last-mentioned place is so fatal, that it generally becomes the grave of those strangers who visit it.

The coast of the province extends to a distance of seventy leagues, and to the westward is without confines; yet the present settlements in that direction do not reach ten leagues from the sea, notwithstanding the interior is known to contain gold, and to abound in other valuable minerals: for in addition to

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what has been noticed of Rio Grande, it may be observed, that Lewis Brito de Almeida, governor-general, in the year 1570 *, received from some converted Indians information of this fact, which he was ordered by the court of Lisbon to investigate; and mineralogists being sent out to him for the expedition, they proceeded up the river Doce †, entered a branch of it, called the Mandi, and, disembarking here, travelled westward till they came to an immense lake, called by the Indians the mouth of the sea: passing this lake, they reached the river Accesi, and having ascended it, arrived at length at the spot, whence they brought away very valuable samples of emeralds, sapphires, topazes, and crystals; but so little attention was at that period, or has since been, paid to the circumstance, that the place itself, and the marks by which to find it, have been lost.

* Histoire d'Amerique.

† Which adjoins San Matthias, and discharges itself in the province of Espirito Santo.

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The inhabitants of Porto Seguro plume themselves on the circumstance of theirs being the immediate spot where Brasil was first discovered by Pedro Alvares Cabral; and they still preserve with great veneration the holy cross, that was erected under a spreading tree at the first high mass, with music, discharge of ordnance, &c. during which the Indians, they say, flocked in crowds at a sight so novel, and continued in profound silence, absorbed in amazement and curiosity; and that "the divine spirit so visibly manifested it-"self, that the natives, at the moment, were "converted to the holy faith." Alvares denominated the new-found country, after this cross, Santa Cruz; but the name was afterwards altered by king Emanuel to that of Brasil, from the tree ibiripitanga, producing a rich glowing red *, which was then a great novelty, and since of considerable value in Europe.

* Brasas, or Brazas; a glowing fire, or coal.

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DESCRIPTION

OF

THE PROVINCE

OF

*SAINT SALVADORE**.

AFTER the discovery of Brasil, Emanuel lost no time in sending Americus Vespucius to examine the coast, and Goncalo Coelho to investigate the products, face of the country, &c. Notwithstanding the favourable reports of these commanders, his majesty was so deeply engaged in his Asiatic expeditions, that he could not spare men to attempt either the peopling of so extensive a colony as Brasil, or the subjugation of its natives, who had already ex-

* More generally known to the natives and Portuguese by the name of BAHIA *(the Bay)*, no other appellation being in present use.

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hibited appearances of a determined hostility. John the Third succeeding his father, at a period when the general tranquillity enabled him to devote his whole attention to America, he sent out several able geographers of the day; and, governed by their reports, divided the land into provinces, which he presented to the most enterprising noblemen in the kingdom, a province to each, on condition of their taking upon themselves the entire charge and care of subduing and colonising the same.

Christovao Jacques was the officer who returned from exploring the province of Bahia, and reported the extreme capaciousness of the bay (which he had dedicated to *all* the *saints*), and the exuberant beauty of the adjoining territory. But it was not till some years had elapsed, that John presented this province to Francisco Perreira Coutinho, a nobleman recently returned from India; who instantly fitted out a small squadron, and, accompanied with a considerable number of adventurers, soldiers, and others, commenced the enter-

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prise. The nation in possession of this part of Brasil were the Tupinambas, one of the most social tribe of Indians; and who, to the surprise of Coutinho, were considerably advanced in civilization. This was owing to the accidental assistance of an individual, Alvares Correa, who, wrecked on his passage to India, had saved his life, with some of his people, and most of their effects. The wonders which fire-arms, and other European inventions, enabled Alvares to exhibit to the simple Indians, procured him the adoration of the nation, which he was careful not to abuse; and they supplied him and his companions with the natural produce of the land, the spoils of the chase, and with females, selecting the daughter of the chief for Alvares.

After a short continuance, a French ship on a voyage of discovery and trade touched at the bay; Alvares took advantage of the circumstance, and embarked with his Indian spouse, carrying with him to Europe the best samples of the wealth and curiosities of the country.

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Henry the Second, and the celebrated Catherine de Medicis, then ruled over France; and the wanderers were received by them with the greatest public attention and secret pleasure. The poor Indian was immediately baptised, in a most sumptuous ceremony; their majesties standing sponsors, and the queen giving her own name to the new Transatlantic christian.

Considerable pains were taken to instruct Catherine Alvares in her adopted religion, and the manners of the age; while her husband, prevented from going, as was his first intention, to Lisbon, was cajoled to conduct a French trading expedition to the coast of the Tupinambas. He accordingly returned thither with his wife; and Catherine, full of her acquirements, was indefatigable in her exertions to convert and civilise her countrymen. Already a church was erected, several sugar plantations were laid out, and a general cultivation was beginning, when Coutinho arrived: but this nobleman, armed with regal

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authority, despised the mild steps hitherto taken by Alvares, condemned every thing that was transacting, and shortly commenced a cruel persecution against the poor nation, hitherto unused to severity. In consequence, they called in the assistance of their neighbours the Tamoyos; destroyed the ingenios, and other works erecting by Coutinho; slaughtered great numbers of his people, overpowered all his efforts, and compelled him to retire with the remainder of his followers, and his two ships, to Illheos, which had also just begun to be colonized. There Coutinho procured a strong reinforcement, and sailed again for the bay; but, entering it in bad weather, the vessel was wrecked on the island of Itaporica, and nearly every soul belonging to it massacred by the inhabitants.

In the mean time, king John, having been apprised of the efforts made by Alvares, and of the superior situation which the bay afforded for a capital to his new colonies, no sooner learned the death of Coutinho, than he re-

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sumed the gift of the province, and ordered an expedition to be fitted out, sufficient to colonize it completely, and erect a city, under the auspices of Thome de Souza, the most experienced general of the Portuguese.

Among the variety of persons who accompanied De Souza, was a body of Jesuits, under the direction of a superior, Padre Manoel, one of the most enlightened of that sagacious society; and, by the wise proceedings of these fathers, the exasperated Indians were soon soothed, the greater part baptized, and the colonists left to the free scope of their exertions, and the building of Saint Salvador, which was the name given by De Souza to the intended city.

The bay or gulph of All Saints is entered from the south, and is formed by a large peninsula of the main and the island Itaporica, extending north-westward among distant islands, and a branching inland sea, a complete degree in extent, and which receives the tribute of six large rivers, Paraguassu, Serzipe,

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Jaguaripe, Matuim, Paranamerim, and Paraja, all mostly navigable.

The bay properly so called is three leagues broad at its mouth, twelve in diameter, and thirty-six in circumference, without including the islands or more remote parts of it.

From the bar off Fort St. Antonio, the extremity of the large peninsula, to the point of Montserrat (a small peninsula within the other), and the beach of Tapagippe, is the part immediately used for anchorage; where vessels are sheltered from every wind in clear ground, and have a space in which the united shipping of the earth might rendezvous without confusion.

Viewing this still and capacious lake, as it may be termed, surrounded with a country exuberantly rich in its produce, whether for the use or superfluities of man, and situated nearly in the centre of the habitable globe, it seems as if formed by nature for the emporium of the universe.

Bahia is on the right side of the bay, where

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the land at a small distance from the shore rises steeply to a high ridgy hill, on the summit of which the city is erected, with the exception of a single street that ranges parallel to the beach: from the inequality of the ground and the plantations interspersed, it occupies a considerable space. The buildings are chiefly of the seventeenth century, ill constructed, and from the slightness of the materials rapidly decaying, which diminishes the effect of many of them that once were sumptuous. As in all Catholic cities, the churches are the most distinguished edifices, and those on which the greatest attention and expence were originally lavished. The cathedral is large, but falling into ruin; while the college and archiepiscopal palace (or rather house) adjoining are kept in thorough repair: they were all, at the period of their erection, spacious buildings, and have a proud station on the summit of the hill, commanding the bay and surrounding country. The grand church of the ex-jesuits is by far the most elegant

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structure of the city. It is composed entirely of European marble, imported for the purpose at an immense cost, while the internal ornaments are superfluously rich: the rails of the altar are of cast brass, the whole of the woodwork is inlaid with tortoiseshell, and the grand chancel, and several other communion recesses (diverging from the side aisles) with their respective altars, are loaded with gildings, paintings*, images, and a profusion of other decorations.

The college and monastery adjoining it, which were the most extensive and best endowed of any in Brasil, having for the last forty years been entirely unoccupied, government have lately converted them into a commodious hospital. The valuable library is nearly lost to mankind; the books and manuscripts being huddled together in a neglected room, and in a state almost of ruin. Notwithstanding this apparent indifference to

* Two paintings of Ignatius Loyola and Francisco Xavier have great merit.

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science, these modern Goths are tenacious of strangers approaching the spot. The most valuable of the manuscripts are the unpublished discoveries in the inferior of America by the fathers, who penetrated much further than any other individuals. The church and monastery of the Franciscans are extensive buildings: the latter is two stories high; the apartments of the monks open into spacious corridors, that front a large square court with a fountain in the centre, whose walls are decorated with European blue tiles in historical compartments, in which passages of heathen mythology and Christian history are curiously blended.

Immediately adjoining is a separate foundation for the brothers of the Franciscans, or those who, having mixed with the world, may choose in the latter period of their lives a religious retirement. This building is curiously fronted in stucco, and remarkable for its neat cemetery, consisting of two rows of small arched vaults, three tiers deep, each vault intend-

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ed to contain a coffin, which being deposited in it, the end of the vault is closed. The vaults are numbered and white-washed, and their arches relieved with neat colouring: a broad aisle paved with black and white marble leads between them, and at the end is a drapery figure of Religion. The whole is kept remarkably clean, and well ventilated by windows near the roof, which open to the garden; while the spreading bannana excludes the sun's rays, and casts a solemn light on this sadly pleasing abode of death.

The Carmelite church is more modern and more elegantly ornamented than that of the Franciscans; and the monastery adjoining is immensely rich. The same buildings belonging to the Benedictines are inferior to those of the other orders that have been mentioned, though their revenues are equally productive.

Among the parochial churches those of the Concession, Pillar, and St. Peter, are the most distinguished within the city, and those of St. Antonio and Victoria near the bar, which

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stand in such striking situations, as to form excellent sea-marks. There are besides these several other churches, and a variety of chapels, monasteries, and convents; all presenting the same tedious load of ornaments, bad taste, and excess of superstition.

The principal squares or places are, the one immediately adjoining the palace, and that of the Jesuits.

The streets are confined and narrow, wretchedly paved, never cleaned, and therefore disgustingly dirty. The backs of several of them are the receptacles of filth*, which, exposed to so extreme a heat, would affect severely the health of the inhabitants, but for the salubrious air that prevails, in consequence of the elevated situation of the place.

In the royal square is the house (or palace)

* A small alley, descending from the palace to the city below, is noticed by every stranger from its excessive accumulation of nauseous rubbish; in the immediate sight and scent of the governor's window! to the great credit of the police and the cleanliness of his excellence.

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of the governor, which is an old insignificant building; and opposite are the mint and public offices. The third side contains the court-house of the relacao, and the remaining one, the hall of the senate, and the prison. The latter is an extensive structure, of which the lower divisions are exceedingly strong and secure, the windows having two sets of bars about eighteen inches from each other, of heavy circular iron. These dungeons are entered from a grated room above by trap-doors. In the centre of the first story is a well-secured hall, out of which open a number of dark cells *(secretos)*, about six feet square, that have strong close doors but no windows, and are provided each with a heavy chain, fastened to a ring in the wall. These cells are for inquisition and state criminals.

The prison seldom contains less than two hundred persons, the greater part confined for offences disgraceful to society; and the rest run-away slaves, and state victims, too frequently placed there on the most trifling pretences.

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A small hospital adjoins the prison; but, from the heat of the climate, the close situation of the building, the want of a free circulation of air, and the total neglect of cleanliness, there are upwards of a hundred burials in a year. The prison is supplied with water by the slave prisoners, who have iron collars round their necks, through which a chain passes and fastens them together. The water is conveyed in small barrels from a distance, and is the only article which the prison allows. The support of the prisoners depends on themselves, or a religious society, the *miserecordia*, who solicit, in all parts of the city, charitable donations, and distribute daily farinha, soup, and other provisions, to the most wretched of the immured.

The custom-house and wharfs are on the beach, as also is the dock-yard; near which are the marine store-houses and offices, with the house of the intendant, or port commander.

Some, but not many, of the superior class of inhabitants, have erected for themselves large and elegant mansions (particularly in the vici-

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nity of the town), and have appropriately fitted them up. The habitations of other individuals who are opulent, are roomy and convenient, but shabbily furnished. Viewing them from the street, they have a dull and dirty appearance; and what they thus promise from without, is completely realised within. In reality I never saw a country where the inhabitants are so completely neglectful of cleanliness as in Brasil. The houses belonging to tradesmen and shopkeepers are still more disgusting: instead of glazed windows they have wooden drop lattices, which want even the addition of painting to enliven or preserve them. The lowest order of soldiers, mulattoes, and negroes, have tiled cabins, open to the roof, with a single lattice window. These several and different buildings (with the exception of a street or two) are all intermingled throughout the city, and exhibit a motley and disagreeable appearance.

The city is protected by a number of forts and batteries; but, with the exception of one of

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eighteen guns, of St. Philips, and Do Mar, they are nearly nugatory from the want of ordnance. As the present defence rests entirely on the last fort I have mentioned, I shall describe it minutely, contenting myself with only a cursory notice of the others.

The Fort do Mar was erected about the year 1600, on a small rocky bank of the inner bay, three-quarters of a mile from the shore. It was first built in a circular form; but when the Dutch entered the bay in 1624, they were so greatly annoyed by it, during their attempt to take possession of the place, that they thought it deserving of additional fortifications, and they completed it to the shape it bears at present, raising the original tower, and surrounding it with an extensive lower battery. The diameter of the whole is about two hundred and seventy feet, and that of the upper tower battery a hundred: the lower battery mounts twenty-nine guns, of which there are a few that are forty-two pounders, and none less than twenty-four; the upper

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contains only sixteen, consisting of twenty-fours and eighteens. The tower ascends from the level of the lower battery about twenty-five feet: it is not a solid mass, but has several apartments, which diverge like rays from the centre to the exterior, and are employed as magazines for powder, artillery stores, &c. and for barracks. The top of the tower is paved with flag stones, carefully cemented and sloped, to preserve the rain that falls on its surface, which, collecting in the centre, descends through a grate into an extensive reservoir below, and affords a sufficiency of water for the garrison for six months without any other supplies.

The house and offices of the commandant, and some rooms for state or military prisoners, are ranged on the lower battery, near the sloping entrance of the fort, on the side fronting the sea. The garrison, when complete, consists of five hundred men, but few only attend duty, to avoid expence, as I have already mentioned. The shipping usually anchor between this fort and the city, where

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they are immediately under its protection, and that of St. Philips, on the opposite shore.

On the extreme point of the peninsula, and nearly opposite the bar, is the small antique fort and lighthouse of St. Antonio, *Do Barro;* and as you proceed to the bar, a deep small bay indents the shore, rising to a sandy beach, and flanked on one side by the trifling fort of Santa Maria, and on the other by St. Diego, which is a circular battery.

At the extremity of the city that leads to the sea, an eighteen-gun battery, chiefly twenty-fours, ranges at water-mark, and is in tolerable condition. Passing this, the dock-yard is defended by the high bulwark battery of St. Philips, mounting about thirty guns of various bores. There are three other insignificant batteries on the inhabited part of the beach, and a small one on the point of Montserrat.

The city is defended on the land side, at the south and north passes, which are parallel to the beach, by three forts: on the south by

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the extensive fortification and outworks of St. Pedro's, the completest of the whole, but at the present moment nearly dismantled. The northern pass is a valley entirely commanded by Barbalho (already described) on the one side, and St. Antonio *Do Carmo* on the opposite eminence, nearer the bay. This last is a quadrangular fort, that has a few guns peeping over its glacis.

A friend of mine, well acquainted with the subject, assured me, that on the last returns to government, ninety-four guns were all which the different forts and batteries mounted, that were truly serviceable *.

The troops of the city are infantry, and amount to about five thousand; consisting of a regiment of artillery, three of the line, three of militia, and one of mulatto and free negroes, commanded by a field-marshal, under the orders of the governor.

* A few days before I left Bahia, a survey of the forts was taken, and it is probable the number of guns will be increased, as there are some new pieces in the marine and artillery stores.

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The pay and appointments are miserable, but the troops are well armed; Brasil being supplied by the mother country with British tower-proof musquets.

The dock-yard admits on the stocks only a ship of the line at a time. The business of building is constantly going on, but so slowly, that there is no fear of a sudden or considerable increase of their marine. A sixty-four *(Principe de Brasil)* was launched while I was in Bahia, and appeared to be a handsome, well-built, and remarkably strong vessel: it was four years in completing. At Tapagippe, near the city, are several private yards, in which well-modelled merchant ships of all dimensions are built, and with greater dispatch *.

The inhabitants of the city and its suburbs are estimated at upwards of a hundred thou-

* The timber of this country is peculiarly adapted to ship-building, from its hard durable quality, and like teak unaffected by worms: but it has a fault from which teak is exempt, of imperceptibly decaying the iron-work.

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sand; of whom thirty thousand are whites, thirty thousand mulattoes, and the rest negroes.

The government of Bahia, which is absolute, is vested in the governor-general, who has a temporary control over all the tribunals and departments. Six aides-de-camp belong to his staff, who attend the palace in turns, and continue day and night in waiting, to assist the governor in the common dispatch of his concerns, in which he has the further aid of the secretary's department. The marine is immediately under the care of an intendant, who is appointed at Lisbon.

The senate consists of four members and a president, who transact the public concerns of the city, examine weights and measures, plan public improvements, &c.

The grand court of justice is that of the relacao, which is composed of the governor as perpetual president; the chancellor, who is his deputy; the minister of crimes; and nine subordinate judges of different deno-

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minations*: from the sentence pronounced by this court, no appeal can be made, except at Lisbon.

There is also an inferior court of audience for deciding trifling causes, in which a judge of crime presides: but here an appeal lies to the governor, who may confirm or annul the sentence, or order the business to be decided by the relacao.

The inquisition has never been so severe here as in the mother country, from the necessity imposed on it, of sending all serious cases for the determination of the grand tribunal in Lisbon.

These courts have no stated periods of meeting, which depend on the urgency of business, or the commands of the governor; except that some members of the relacao sit three times a week for common dispatch.

* The judges, secretaries, &c. even to the meanest retainers of justice, are distinguished by the honorary badge of a twisted cane, about five inches in diameter, suspended on the outside of the left pocket, and a small sword; and without these they never appear in public.

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The generality of crimes are punished with imprisonment; but the atrocious ones of murder and treason, with death, unless the parties are opulent; in which case they too often escape by means of the subtleties of the law, by appeal, or by pardon. The executions that take place, seldom exceed ten in a year; but a great number of criminals are annually transported to Angola, and other Portuguese settlements in Africa. Punishment by torture is forbidden, and secretos are substituted in its stead.

The laws respecting debtors are extremely lenient; a late ordinance prohibits imprisonment for debt, unless it be a swindling or fraudulent transaction, which is punished by confinement till restitution is made, or the injured party relents. If an individual finds himself unable to satisfy his creditors, he delivers over to them his effects, which are sold and divided, and he is free: but if he neglects to do this, or refuses to pay, the creditors seize by distraint every thing he has, except

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the clothes on his person, and have claims on whatever property he may afterwards acquire, till the debt is liquidated.

Bahia was created a metropolitan see, by pope Innocent the eleventh. The archbishop has a college and court, immediately appertaining to him; and by these he rules the whole body of canonical clergy, and even the monastic orders, which are in certain points subordinate. Many of the clergy in Brasil live very free lives, not excepting the cloistered ones, whose vows of poverty and abstinence are forgoten in the frailties of humanity. During a former voyage I witnessed this truth in a monastery of the brothers appointed to solicit alms for the holy church of Jerusalem. These appointments vest in the pope; but, owing to the late troubles in Italy, no nomination on this mission had for some time taken place, so that the society was dwindled to three or four individuals. These, who are immensely rich, inhabit the original monastery, which is charmingly situated on a hill near

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the bay. I one day, with some other visitors, partook of a dinner there. The right reverend superior was in truth a *jolly friar*, and his brothers in no respect derogated from his pious example. The dinner was excellent, and French wines of the finest quality were drank, with the addition of London ale and porter*. The meal was continued to excess, when the company adjourned to a cool terrace, and formed into card parties, still indulging in copious draughts. I retired before the party broke up, and was afterwards informed by my introducer, that the indulgences of these Jerusalem friars were by no means restricted to the pleasures of the table.

The revenues of government are partly derived from the high duties laid on every sort of merchandise, both at importation and exportation. The import duties amount to

* Here the greatest luxury, from their extreme scarcity, as they are strictly forbidden to be imported: notwithstanding the superior of the monastery applies by proxy to every foreign vessel, and is successful in smuggling these articles into the place.

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full thirty per cent; and the export ones are heavy, particularly as to the article of tobacco, which is in reality a royal monopoly. But the principal source of the government income is the produce of the diamond and gold mines, and Brasil wood, which pass solely through its hands, and are astonishingly profitable; so carefully however is this subject secluded from enquiry, that it is impossible to calculate the extent of profit, or form a true estimate of the value of this rich colony to the crown*.

Bahia carries on a very considerable commerce, from its superior local advantages, rather than the industry of the inhabitants. The chief trade is directly with Lisbon and Oporto, in which about fifty large vessels are employed, that perform their voyages with great dispatch. These vessels supply the

* The many public taxes imposed with us are unknown to the inhabitants of Brasil; except that the church severely pillages its members, under various pretences, and in almost every shape.

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colony with European and Indian manufactures, as well as wine, flour, bacalhao, butter, Dutch cheese, salt, and other commodities; and receive in return cotton, sugar, aqua ardent*, coffee, tobacco, lignum-vitæ, mahogany, satin and tulip woods, a variety of gums, balsams, and medicinal roots; giving a considerable balance of profit in favour of Lisbon. The Bahians have permission to import their own slaves, and to bring in the same vessels different African articles, such as wax and gold dust, which they obtain in exchange for coarse printed cottons†, aqua ardent, and tobacco. The price of a slave in Bahia is about thirty pounds sterling.

The distant colonial or home trade of the Bahians is likewise considerable and extensive; and that to the southern, Rio Grande in particular, very lucrative, considering the indolent and desultory manner in which it is

* A spiritous distillation from cane juice and molasses, but different in flavour from rum.

† Chiefly of Lisbon manufacture.

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conducted. About forty vessels, of two hundred and fifty tons each, are engaged in it; which scarcely complete their voyages in two years, though the distance is only twenty degrees to the southward. They take with them from Bahia a trifling quantity of rum, sugar, earthenware, and European goods (chiefly British and German), which they dispose of for the greatest part, the salt excepted, in a contraband traffic with the Spaniards of Maldonado and Montevideo, for silver. During this traffic the crews are employed in loading with jerk beef and hides, prepared from the fine cattle that abound in the Savannahs adjoining Paraguay. After slaughtering these animals, they cut the flesh into thin pieces, about two feet in length, which they salt, and dry in the sun and smoking-houses; and they cure the hides at the same time.

The ships, as they arrive at Bahia, sell the beef on board by retail, at two vintins a pound. It is purchased principally by the lower class of inhabitants, and for the use of

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slaves and shipping. By disposing in this manner of a cargo, instead of landing it, a vessel is detained five months in port, and sometimes longer; so that in the period which one voyage takes, reckoning the idle time lost at Rio Grande, three might be made.

The trade carried on in the immediate confines of the bay, of which a great part is inland, is astonishing. There are full eight hundred launches and sumacks of different sizes, daily bringing their tribute of commerce to the capital: tobacco, cotton, and various drugs, from Cachoiera; the greatest assortment of common earthenware from Iaguaripe; rum and whale-oil from Itaporica; timber from the province of the Ilheos; farinha and salt fish from Porto Seguro; cotton and maize from the rivers Real and San Francisco; and sugar, fire-wood, and vegetables, from all quarters. A degree of wealth, unknown in Europe, is thus put in circulation, and would be considerably increased, if even the supine nation who at present enjoy the country

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were left to their free exertions; but their trade is slavishly fettered by the severest regulations. Bahia, as well as Pernambucco, has a staple for cotton; and on the importation of this article, in the launches and sumacks, the whole is landed at a warehouse appointed for the purpose, where it is weighed, sorted, and pressed; its quality, first, second, or inferior, marked on the bales; and then it is ready for exportation. In this general store it continues till disposed of by the owner, at the prices commonly fixed by the staplers. The aqua ardent is in the hands of an exclusive company, to whom every pipe that does not pass through its warehouses pays a duty increasing it to the price at which the company sells. Tobacco, Brasil-wood, bullion, and the precious minerals, as I have already mentioned, are diposed of by government alone. Foreigners are expressly forbidden every species of trade, and are not even allowed to ship colonial produce in Portuguese bottoms. In short, the prohibitions and monopolies are so many,

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that commerce is contracted in its operations, industry debilitated, and smuggling encouraged: for men in all countries are too ready to engage in what is forbidden, losing sight of the risk, in the delusive prospect of superior profits.

I took uncommon pains to procure from the custom-house the returns of exportation and importation, but was unsuccessful in my attempts. Indeed, I have reason to think they are not thoroughly acquainted with the amount themselves; and, had I obtained what I sought, little dependance could probably have been placed on the account, from the false invoices and other evasions that are continually practised*.

The mode of conducting their commerce is by barter, notwithstanding the abundance of

* A very considerable quantity of British goods were constantly smuggled by the Lisbon traders, which they used to ship at the mouth of the Tagus: but this practice has been nearly annihilated, in consequence of a late ordinance, inflicting a heavy fine to be paid by the captain, and transportation to Angola for three years.

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specie in circulation; and they credit each other to a great extent. In their dealings (not excepting many of the merchants), a mean and knavish cunning prevails, particularly when trading with strangers; of whom they will ask for a commodity double the price they will take, while they endeavour to undervalue what they are to have in exchange by every artifice in their power. In a word, with a few exceptions, they are wholly devoid of the feelings of honour, and without that common sense of rectitude, which ought to preside in every transaction between man and man.

The city abounds with artificers, among whom are lapidaries, jewellers, gold and silversmiths; excellent in their several occupations, but deficient in fashion and taste. There are also some good taylors, shoemakers and tanners. The latter manufacture leather, and in sufficient quantities to export the article, for the coast in general. A brass cannon-foundery was began, but no appear-

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ance of it is left. Manufactories are expressly forbidden, except leather, and trifles. A cotton-spinner who lately attempted one near Bahia was sent to Europe, and his machinery destroyed.

The province of Bahia comprises fifty leagues of coast, chiefly in the environs of the bay, and a small slip to the northward adjoining. Though one of the smallest divisions of Brasil, it is the most fertile, populous, and luxuriant, yielding invaluable riches.

The chief town is Cachoeira, fourteen leagues from Bahia, most delightfully situated on the banks of a small river, and the mart for the northern gold-mines and the produce of the surrounding cultivated interior. A seminary, called Belem*, was established near this town by the Jesuits, for the instruction of youth, both colonists and Indians, on the most liberal principles; but it has declined with the extinction of the order.

Jagoaripe, Amoro Jacobina, Do Sitio, and

* Or Bethlehem.

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San Francisco, are all bustling towns of the province; to which the valuable islands of Itaporica and St. Paul's also belong.

The country in general is cultivated even to a considerable distance inland, and is divided into very extensive plantations, many having two or three hundred slaves, with horses in proportion, to work the engenios; except in those situated where water is introduced to set in motion the sugar mills, in the machinery of which a considerable improvement has lately taken place, through the assistance of a French emigrant.

The rich owners of these plantations have very handsome seats (with chapels adjoining), where they generally reside, except during the winter rains; when they repair with their families to their houses in the city, and by this intercourse their manners and habits assimilate so much with those of the citizens as to form the same character.

It is remarkable how indifferently the province, and capital itself, are served with meat.

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Mutton, lamb, and veal, are nearly unknown, and never seen in the market. Beef, during flesh days, preserves the same unvarying round. It is extremely lean, flabby, and tasteless; and so dirtily slaughtered, that its appearance alone would condemn the use of it, did not necessity and habit paliate this unpleasant inconvenience. This is owing solely to that want of stimulus and enterprise which disgraces in so many instances the colony, joined to a confirmed avarice, that will never pay more than the usual price for the article in question, and so encourage the fattening of cattle; which, in so warm a climate, requires great care to obviate the immense perspiration, and waste of solids, that is experienced here through the whole animal creation.

Bahia is miserably provided with accommodation for strangers. An inn is unknown; and those who wish for a temporary residence on shore have no other alternative than taking the whole or part of a house, and furnishing

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it themselves: which, however, is easily done; a few chairs, trunks, and a table, being amply sufficient, and in character. The eating-houses are distinguished by a tricoloured flag over the door, but they are so inconceivably dirty, and the cooking is so horrible, that a St. Giles's cellar is far preferable. Coffee-houses abound in every street, if you can dignify by that name a dirty shop, where a few tables and benches are ranged in front, with a kind of bar in the back-ground; whence a filthy liquid, called coffee, is distributed, which is rendered still more disgusting to the eye by being served in glasses. These places are every morning crowded with persons of different classes, the respectable and the vulgar, who, for four vintins, procure a breakfast, consisting of a glass of coffee, and a roll spread with rancid Irish butter, the refuse of the Lisbon market.

The city and country are alike too much infested with beggars; a subject of real or affected distress presenting itself every mo-

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ment. The probable reason of this is, the want of public charities for the relief of the poor, the aged, and the distressed; together with a weak police, inattentive to the idleness and tricking practices of vagabonds, who are here impudent to an excess, and intrude themselves every-where. The monasteries and convents occasionally distribute donations both of money and provision, as do wealthy individuals, on recovery from sickness and other occasions. I have witnessed several assemblages of these mendicants thus receiving benefactions, and the number seldom fell short of five hundred miserable objects.

The slaves of Brasil are chiefly from the Portuguese colonies of Angola and Benguela; a sturdy kind of negroes, docile to a degree, and very active and lively, particularly the Benguelese; but these good qualities are spoiled by the habit of familiarity and idleness which they contract after their arrival.

An edict was passed by the late king of Portugal, that the slaves should only continue

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in bondage for the term of ten years, and should immediately on their arrival in Brasil be instructed in the Catholic faith. The first part of this law met with immediate opposition on the part of the planters, who ventured to remonstrate and petition, but received no answer: they have nevertheless continued to evade it, which the government pretends not to see. The other injunction of the edict was nearly unnecessary, as it had long been customary to baptize the slaves, and the custom is still universally continued.

This participation in the religion of the country, and the inconsistent familiarity to which the slaves are admitted, render them impudent and licentious to a degree: and the negro feels his consequence increased by the great numbers that are emancipated through service, favour, or purchase; who are of course *Senhors*, and frequently assume the character, and act it with full as much propriety as their late possessors.

The male inhabitants generally dress as in

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Lisbon; following the English modes; except when visiting, or on a holiday, they have an excess of embroidery and spangles on their waistcoats, and lace to their linen. The sword they have totally thrown aside (except in office), and cocked hats are going out of fashion. Shoe and knee buckles, of solid gold, and of their own manufacture, are very common; and they are fondly attached to every species of finery. On their return home these gala clothes are instantly taken off, and a gown or thin jacket adopted by some in their stead, while others content themselves with remaining in their shirts and drawers.

The usual dress of the ladies is a single petticoat over a chemise. The latter is composed of the thinest muslin, and is generally very much worked and ornamented: it is made so full at the bosom, that, on the smallest movement, it drops over one or both shoulders, leaving the breast perfectly exposed; and, besides this, is so transparent, that the skin is every-where visible underneath. This viola-

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tion of feminine delicacy appears the more disgusting, as the complexion of the Brasilians is in general very indifferent, approaching to an obscure tawny colour. Stockings are scarcely ever used; and, during the rainy season, which is to them cold, they shuffle about in a pair of slippers, and are accommodated with a thick blue and white cotton wrapper, or a woollen great coat faced with shag, similar to the German cavoys. When attending mass, a deep black silk mantle, worn over the head, conceals the transparent costume beneath. They let the hair grow to a great length: it is twisted, fastened in a knot on the head, and always loaded with a profusion of pomatum and power of tapioca. On some public occasions, and visits of ceremony to each other, a few ladies of rank adopt the European dress.

The singular custom of permitting the nail of the thumb, or fore-finger (sometimes both), to grow to a hideous length, and then paring it to a sharp point, is common to both sexes.

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This excrescence, however, is not without its use, as it serves the men to divide the fibres from the tobacco leaf, and cut it into shape preparatory to the rolling it into segars, to the smoking of which they are greatly addicted. Their viols and guitars are also thrummed with this nail, the flourishing display of which adds, in their conception, a beauty to the instrument. And lastly, these sacred nails are considered as distinguishing the wearers for an easy indolence, which in this country is no trivial recommendation.

The carriages of Bahia are merely a few cabrioles. The inequalities of the city rendering this mode of conveyance inconvenient; they are less common than at Rio Janeiro; but chairs abound in proportion, and are to be procured in every street. These chairs are not like ours, but are much higher, and open on the sides from top to bottom, so that a person on stepping in is at once seated. They are carried on the shoulders of two stout negroes, by means of two fixed pieces of wood,

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projecting from the upper part of the chair both before and behind. On the top they are profusely ornamented with carving and gilding, and are hung with deep curtains of silk or stuff, stampt with gold and silver leaf to a variety of patterns.

The richness of these chairs, and the gaudy livery of the bearers, are articles in which the Brasilian gentry endeavour to excel; and sometimes they proceed in this point to the most ridiculous extreme. I once observed at Rio a chair completely loaded with cupids and other emblematic carving, and carried by two robust blacks, clothed in a light blue silk jacket, short pantaloons, and a petticoat over them (similar to that of a waterman), the whole deeply vandyked with a red pink. This flaming dress formed so strange a contrast with their *delicate skins,* for they were without either shoes or stockings, that it seemed altogether the completest burlesque on equipage that could possibly have been attempted.

It appears to foreigners a strange depriva-

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tion to which the females of this country are subjected, who cannot pass the streets without being closely shut up in a chair, or secluded in a cabriole; yet such is the force of custom, that none are seen openly except within doors.

Bahia has a Portuguese comic theatre, under the management of an Italian. The house, with us, would be termed a barn, and its avenues are so dirty as to render the going to it very disagreeable. The actors, drama, and scenery, are equally wretched; the music is the best, and only tolerable, part of the performance.

The chief amusements of the citizens are the feasts of the different saints, professions of nuns, sumptuous funerals, the holy or passion-week, &c. which are all celebrated in rotation with grand ceremonies, a full concert, and frequent processions. Scarcely a day passes that some one or other of these festivals does not occur; and thus is presented a continued round of opportunities for uniting devotion

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and pleasure, which is eagerly embraced, particularly by the ladies. On grand occasions of this kind, after coming from church, they visit each other, and have a more plentiful dinner than common under the term banquet*; during and after which they drink unusual quantities of wine; and, when elevated to an extraordinary pitch, the guitar or violin is introduced, and singing commences: but the song soon gives way to the enticing *negro dance*. I use this term as best assimilating with the amusement in question, which is a mixture of the dances of Africa, and the fandangoes of Spain and Portugal. It consists of an individual of each sex dancing to an insipid thrumming of the instrument, always to one measure, with scarcely any action of the legs, but with every licentious motion of the body, joining in contact during the dance in a manner strangely immodest. The spectators, aiding the music with an ex-

* A few of the superior classes give elegant entertainments, have family concerts, balls, and card parties.

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temporary chorus, and clapping of the hands, enjoy the scene with an undescribable zest. The orgies of the dancing girls in India never equalled the flagrancy of this diversion. It is not that minuets or country dances are not known, and practised by the higher circles; but this is the national dance, and all classes are happy when, throwing aside punctilio and reserve, and, I may add, decency, they can indulge in the interest and raptures it excites. The effect of this scene on a stranger can hardly be conceived; and though, as an amusement, it may be intentionally harmless, it certainly breaks down the barriers of decency, and of course paves the way to depravity and vice.

These amusements, with parties into the country, and a few others of a trifling nature, added to the enervating idleness in which the Brasilians are plunged, constitute their whole happiness; a happiness very incomplete and unsatisfactory, while subject to the effects of those baleful passions, avarice, revenge, and

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cruelty. Happily, however, the two latter have considerably declined from Bahia to the southward; assassination there is seldom known to take place, and never but on the greatest provocation: though still in use, the lurking knife is sheathed, and murders are scarcely more common than with us.

That this has not always been the case is certainly true, and it is difficult to say to what the change in the national manners of these people is owing. Their neighbours to the northward, particularly of Pernambucco, despising this pusillanimity, (for *they* possess the *gentle* attributes and reproach of their forefathers undegenerated,) assign cowardice as the cause; but, surely, it rather originates in the improved civilisation of this part of Brasil, which restrains the passions of the inhabitants, and prevents their extending to their former licentious bounds. Deceit, pride, and envy, are still prevalent among them; and, while the mass of the people continue ignorant as they are, and under the discipline of a church

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and government wanting in a solicitude to enlighten and reform them, these national characteristics must be long in eradicating.

In their intercourse with foreigners, far less *hauteur* is seen in Bahia than in any other part of the coast; and the inhabitants would doubtless be happy to embrace the advantages that a free unrestricted trade would afford; and in secret they express these sentiments. The Portuguese government, however, seem at this moment to be of a very different opinion, particularly as to the British nation; respecting whom they have adopted a new system in their colonies, to vex and irritate her commerce. This has been long felt in their severe custom ordinances, their studied hindrances and insults to such vessels as they have permitted to refresh at their ports, and, finally, in the late unjust seizure and detention of several of her ships on the coast.

This last injustice they will carry to a height that will eventually call on our court for so

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spirited an interference, as not only to obtain reparation for the past, but effectually prevent a repetition of such conduct in future: for it is not to be admitted, that our political intercourse with Portugal, however bound by a general interest and balance of trade in our favour, excuses private and distant insults to the British flag. In reality, these insults are the signs of an independent spirit, desirous of throwing off that reliance and protection the Portuguese have so long held on Britain, and prevent us from any further participation in their commerce.

With this view it was, that that great politician, the marquis of Pombal, instituted those manufactories in Portugal, for the supply of the colonies, which now are nearly matured; and which, from the care bestowed on them, will finally supersede the necessity of importation from any other country. For this also it was, that the strict edict was made not to allow any exportation of colonial pro-

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duce, even in Portuguese vessels, except to Lisbon, Oporto, and the African settlements.

No blame can be attached to these patriotic efforts for the improvement of the country, or its commerce; but the rancour must be condemned which thus prematurely displays itself to the power by whose assistance the Portuguese have been enabled to help themselves. Portugal has to thank Britain alone, that she exists at present as an independent state; and that her home territory and colonial possessions have not been long divided among the stronger nations of Europe. This extreme rigour respecting foreigners, alienates the affections of the colonists, numbers of whom *begin to see* that it is not their interest which is considered in this severity; but, on the contrary, that the fruit of their exertions and the riches of their country are swallowed up in the support and aggrandisement of an ungrateful government, unsolicitous about, and careless of, their welfare; and, perhaps, a

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short period only will elapse, before these sentiments will obtain so universal a force as to rend the bonds asunder which attach the colonists to Portugal, and create another political change in so great a portion of the western hemisphere.

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APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

BRITISH vessels bound to the East Indies, China, New South Wales, or the Southern fishery, from the extreme length of their respective voyages, usually find it necessary to touch at some intermediate ports to replenish their consumption of water and fresh provision, and repair any little accidents that may have happened during the early part of their voyage.

The coast of Brasil, and the Cape of Good Hope, have been found the most convenient spots for such purpose; and in time of war the former is usually preferred. The ports generally used are Pernambucco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro; particularly the latter, where the

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provisions are certainly best, and sold at the most reasonable rate.

From the great influx of vessels to Rio, the Portuguese were accustomed to strangers, and heretofore behaved to them with civility at least; but lately a considerable alteration has taken place—ships are detained on the most trifling pretences, and individuals belonging to them insulted and oppressed. Every species of trade is now totally prohibited in all their ports; yet scarcely a ship enters without making some contraband sales, as the very persons appointed to prevent this are themselves smugglers, as I have already observed in the Introduction. All purchases must be made with money, and till thus paid for, you cannot leave the port; so that vessels unprovided in this respect, are frequently very awkwardly situated, as it is extremely difficult to get cash for bills, and never practicable without paying a discount of twenty and often five-and-twenty per cent.

As the exchange and coin of Brasil are very

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complex to the unaccustomed traveller, I annex an easy table of each, premising, that the imaginary rea is used as well in Brasil as Portugal, and that the table of exchange is calculated at the rate of sixty-seven and a half, or *5s.* $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ sterling for the milrea, though at present it is much lower in Europe, the exchange being at sixty-two; for it fluctuates like the exchange of all other countries, rising and falling according to the complexion of political and commercial events.

TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

Reas.	£.	*s.*	*d.*	*Reas.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
10	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	* 1,000	0	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$
20	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2,000	0	11	3
50	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3,000	0	16	$10\frac{1}{2}$
100	0	0	$6\frac{3}{4}$	4,000	1	2	6
200	0	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5,000	1	8	$1\frac{1}{2}$
300	0	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$	6,000	1	13	9
400	0	2	3	7,000	1	19	$4\frac{1}{2}$
500	0	2	$9\frac{3}{4}$	8,000	2	5	0
600	0	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	9,000	2	10	7
700	0	3	$11\frac{1}{4}$	10,000	2	16	3
800	0	4	6	20,000	5	12	6
900	0	5	$0\frac{3}{4}$	30,000	8	8	9

* Say a mill, or thousand reas; two mill, three mill, &c.

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Reas.	£.	s.	d.	Reas.	£.	s.	d.
40,000	11	5	0	500,000	140	12	6
50,000	14	1	3	† 1,000,000	281	5	0
* 100,000	28	2	6				

£.	s.	d.	Reas.	£.	s.	d.	Reas.
1000	0	0	3,556,000	6	0	0	21,336
500	0	0	1,778,000	5	0	0	17,780
400	0	0	1,422,400	4	0	0	14,224
300	0	0	1,066,800	3	0	0	10,668
200	0	0	711,200	2	0	0	7,112
100	0	0	355,600	1	0	0	3,556
50	0	0	177,800	0	10	0	1,778
40	0	0	142,240	0	5	0	889
30	0	0	106,680	0	4	0	711
20	0	0	71,120	0	3	0	533
10	0	0	35,560	0	2	0	356
9	0	0	32,004	0	1	0	178
8	0	0	28,448	0	0	6	89
7	0	0	24,892	0	0	1	15

It thus appears that the Portuguese imaginary rea is used merely to express their cash by round numbers, while we employ three terms or figures for that purpose, viz. pounds, shillings, and pence.

* A cem mill, or hundred thousand.

† Conti des reas, or a million.

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TABLE OF COIN.

GOLD.

		Reas.	£.	s.	d.
A dobloon is	40 patackas or	12,800	3	12	0
Half ditto	20 . . .	6,400	1	16	0
Gold piece of	12½ . .	4,000	1	2	6
Ditto	6¼ . .	2,900	0	11	3
Ditto	3 and two vintins	1,000	0	5	7½

SILVER.

Two patackas is	16 vintins or	640	0	3	7½
A patack .	8 . .	320	0	1	9⅝
Half ditto .	4 . .	160	say 0	0	11

COPPER.

Two vintins .	is . .	40	0	0	2¾
One ditto .	. . .	20	0	0	1⅜

The Spanish dollar circulates universally in Brasil; but, by a singular custom, if paid by strangers, it passes at from 720 (*4s.* ⅝*d.*) to 750 (*4s.* 2½*d.*) reas only, while its value, if received from the Portuguese, is estimated at 800 reas, or *4s.* *6d.*; making a difference of 10 per cent loss to foreigners.

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The Port charges in Brasil to each vessel of whatever dimensions, except men-of-war, or king's packets, are

IN PERNAMBUCCO AND BAHIA.

	Reas.	£.	s.	d.
Pilotage entrance and departure	7,000	1	19	4½
For entrance into, and departure from, the ports	4,000	1	2	6
Anchorage, per diem	2,000	0	11	3
Patri Mor, or harbour master, per diem	1,000	0	5	7½
Linguister (total)	2,000	0	11	3
Six custom-house guards at 3 patackas each per diem, eating at their own cost while on board	5,760	1	12	5
Guard de Mor, of tobacco, total	3,200	0	18	0
Ditto of Alfandego, or custom-house	1,280	0	7	2
Forming a total first expence of	17,480	4	18	4
Additional daily one	8,760	2	9	3½

EXPENCES IN RIO JANEIRO.

	Reas.	£.	s.	d.
Entrance and exit, including pilotage	25,600	7	4	0
Linguister, daily	1,000	0	5	7½
Anchorage, ditto	1,000	0	5	7½
Two guards, ditto	1,920	0	10	9½
First expence	25,600	7	4	0
Daily one	3,920	1	2	0½

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These charges are enormous, but they must be paid. I have recorded an instance in which a captain Isbister, after a great deal of trouble, procured a pataca to be taken off from the three daily paid to each guard; but the governor of Bahia afterwards declared that there should not be a second instance of this abatement; and the original exaction was again resorted too.

The payment of these, and other heavy impositions*, have occasioned, between the captains of vessels, and the authorities of the place in which they have been at anchor, frequent and very unhappy disputes.

Unfortunately for our commerce, no consuls, residents, or even British merchants, are to be met with in the whole coast of Brasil, to decide and mitigate on these occasions: so that the defenceless stranger is left entirely to the insolence of office, and the peremptory demands of a tyrannical government.

* Such as the duties, when permission existed, of sales to pay expences; vestorias or surveys of shipping, &c. &c.

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About the year 1653, a treaty was entered into between Oliver Cromwell and John the Fourth, (*ci-devant* duke of Braganza,) then just seated on the throne of Portugal, stipulating, that they should mutually assist each other against the Dutch, and particularly attempt their expulsion from the Brasilian colonies; and, among some other clauses, it was further agreed, that the British nation should be allowed to send four consuls or residents to the Brasils, for the protection and furtherance of such British vessels as might touch in that colony*. The power given by this clause was however never carried into effect; and though the privilege still exists, through disuse it is become obsolete.

The labour of workmen, as well as timber, and other articles, for the repair of shipping, are much cheaper in Bahia and Pernambucco than Rio Janeiro; but at present it is with

*. I am indebted for this fact to J. Warr, esq. consul in Oporto.

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great difficulty that permission can be obtained for repair, and in no cases but those of evident and absolute necessity. Application for the purpose must always be made to the intendant of marine, in the port; who will sometimes appoint a survey, (distinct from the visit,) and order the necessary work to be done from the royal dock-yards. This I would advise every captain, if possible, to elude, and obtain leave to have private ship-builders, who will dispatch the business with much greater speed, and at half the expence. The caulking in Brasil is excelled in no part of the world. The Brasilians use for their own ships a fine fibrous bark, which they say resists decay, and is superior to oakum.

I cannot too strongly recommend to all captains, pursers, and private individuals, to transact their affairs themselves, and trust as little as possible to the linguists and others, in their purchases, &c. who are sure to make them more or less their prey.

I shall conclude my work with a correct

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table of the latitudes and longitudes of the Brasilian ports, from the line to the river Plate inclusively. I have obtained these from accurate Portuguese manuscript charts, after a new survey; and they are the more necessary, as in general our charts of the coast, and tables of latitude and longitude, are very defective.

TABLE OF LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.
City of Belim, on the river Grao Para, or Amazons .	1	30	0	S.	48	30	0
Point of Tegioca	0	27	0	.	48	8	0
Villa Cahete	0	36	0	.	46	50	0
Isle of St. John Evangelist .	1	17	0	.	44	14	0
Island Maranhao	2	32	0	.	43	40	0
Rio Parnaiba	2	40	0	.	41	20	0
Siera	3	31	0	.	38	23	0
Cape San Rocque	5	7	0	.	36	15	0
Rio Grande	5	17	0	.	36	5	0
Barra do Paraiba de Nord .	6	40	0	.	35	30	0
City Olinda	8	2	0	.	35	15	0
Recife, or port of Olinda and Pernambucco	8	14	0	.	35	15	0
Cape San Augustine . . .	8	26	0	.	35	15	0
Port and villa Alagoas . .	9	55	0	.	36	41	0
Rio San Francisco do Nord .	10	58	0	.	37	0	0
Rio Real	11	38	0	.	37	40	3
Bahia, or San Salvadore . .	13	0	0	.	39	25	0
Morro de San Paul	13	30	0	.	39	55	0

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	D.	M.	S.		D.	M.	S.
Punta dos Castellianos . .	14	0	0	.	40	0	0
Os Ilheos, or the Isles . .	14	45	0	.	40	7	0
Porto Seguro	16	40	0	.	40	12	0
Rio Carevellos	18	0	0	.	40	22	0
Banks of the Abrolhos . .	18	0	0	.	38	50	0
Rio Doce	19	33	0	.	40	26	0
Espirito Santo	20	13	0	.	40	30	0
Paraiba do Sul or Campos .	21	37	0	.	40	38	0
Cape San Thome . . .	21	51	0	.	40	49	0
Cape Frio	22	54	0	.	41	35	0
Rio de Janeiro . . .	22	54	10	.	42	39	45
Ilha Grande	23	22	0	.	43	30	0
Ilha de St. Sebastian . .	23	45	0	.	44	28	0
Santos	24	0	0	.	45	16	0
Igoape	24	34	0	.	46	0	0
Cananea	24	58	0	.	47	7	0
Tapacoera	26	44	0	.	47	39	0
Rio San Francisco de Sul .	26	0	0	.	47	42	0
Enseadas do Garoupas . .	27	10	0	.	47	47	0
Island Santa Catherina . .	27	40	0	N.P^{t}.	47	36	0
				S.P^{t}.	47	43	0
Rio do Lagoa or Grande .	28	46	0	.	47	46	0
Araranguá	29	11	0	.	48	5	0
Immediate north point of river Plato or Punta de Este; also entrance into Maldanado	34	57	30	.	54	43	30
Island of Lobos . . .	35	1	0	E.P^{t}.	54	31	30
				W.P^{t}.	54	35	0
English Bank — North Point	35	10	0	E.P^{t}.	55	40	45
English Bank — South Point	35	13	30	W.P^{t}.	55	46	15
Monte Video	34	55	0	.	56	4	0

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	D.	M.	S.	D.	M.	S.
Buenos Ayres	34	37	0	58	13	0
South point of the river, or San Anthony . . .	36	23	0	56	32	30

I had an opportunity of judging of the exactness of several of these latitudes and longitudes by means of sundry lunar observations, &c. and I found them perfectly true. The city of Belim has been almost universally laid down wrong; and an imaginary river marked in several of our maps and charts, to the eastward of the river of the Amazons, under the name of Para; when in reality it is one and the same with the river Amazons, Para being the native name of it.

Lastly, I must observe, for the benefit of the inexperienced navigator, that from Cape Augustin the wind blows for nine months of the year chiefly northeasterly in the morning, and northwesterly during the evening and night: this continues gradually changing along the coast, till at Rio Janeiro, and the river Plate, it becomes a regular land-

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breeze from evening till morning, and throughout the day the reverse. During the three stormy months, that is from the end of Feb. to that of May, the wind is generally southerly, blowing very fresh and squally at times from the southwest.

A strong current runs southward from Cape Augustin, commencing about the middle of October, and continuing till January; after which there is no particular current till the middle of April, when a powerful one sets in northerly till July, and then subsides in like manner.

Copy of an order from the governor-general of Bahia, for the imprisonment of myself and wife.

" O Cap^m do Forteleza do Mar, Joze Joa-
" quin-Velozo; receibera debaixo de prizao, o
" Thomaz Lindley, ea sua mulher; oz quaes
" conservara na mesma prizao, com toda e

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" cautela e vigilancia, do fim de se nao com-
" municarem com pessoa alguma ficanda na
" intelligencia, de que, oz nao soltera della,
" sem possitiva ordem minha por escrito.
" Bahia, 28 de Septembro, 1802.

(Asignado) " F. C. M."

Translation.—

" Captain Joze Joaquin Velozo, of the Sea-
" Fort, you are to receive in the dungeons of
" the prison, Thomas Lindley and his wife;
" whom you are to guard in the same prison
" with all caution and vigilance, taking care
" that they communicate with no person, nor
" receive any intelligence, nor depart thence,
" without my positive written order. Bahia,
" 28 September, 1802.

(Signed) " F. C. M. *"

* Or Francisco de Cunha Menezes. It is every-where the custom in Brasil for all public authorities to sign with initials only.

FINIS.

T. DAVISON, White-friars.

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ERRATA.

Page 8, *line* 7, *for* seisure, *read* seizure.
35, *line* 20, *for Saarn*, *read Sarna.*
42, *line* 18, *for* fort de Mar, *read* do Mar.
52, *line* 2, *for* Haporica, *read* Itaporica.
52, *in note, line* 2, *for Maahuim*, *read Matuim.*
76, *line* 6, *for Coriente*, *read Cariente.*
107, *line* 4, *for* potack, *read* patacka.
112, *line* 15, *for* Francis, *read* Francisco.
135, *line* 15, *for* his, *read* her.
289, *lines* 7 and 10, *for* is, *read* are equal to.
289, *line* 11, *for* patack, *read* patacka.
295, *line* 24, *for* Plato, *read* Plate.
298, *in note, line* 1, *for* de, *read* da.

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